Issued December 31, 1912.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BULLETIN 79.
VICTOR H. OLMSTED, Chief of Bureau.

COFFEE.

PRODUCTION, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION. BY COUNTRIES.

BY

HARRY C. GRAHAM,
Division of Research and Reference.

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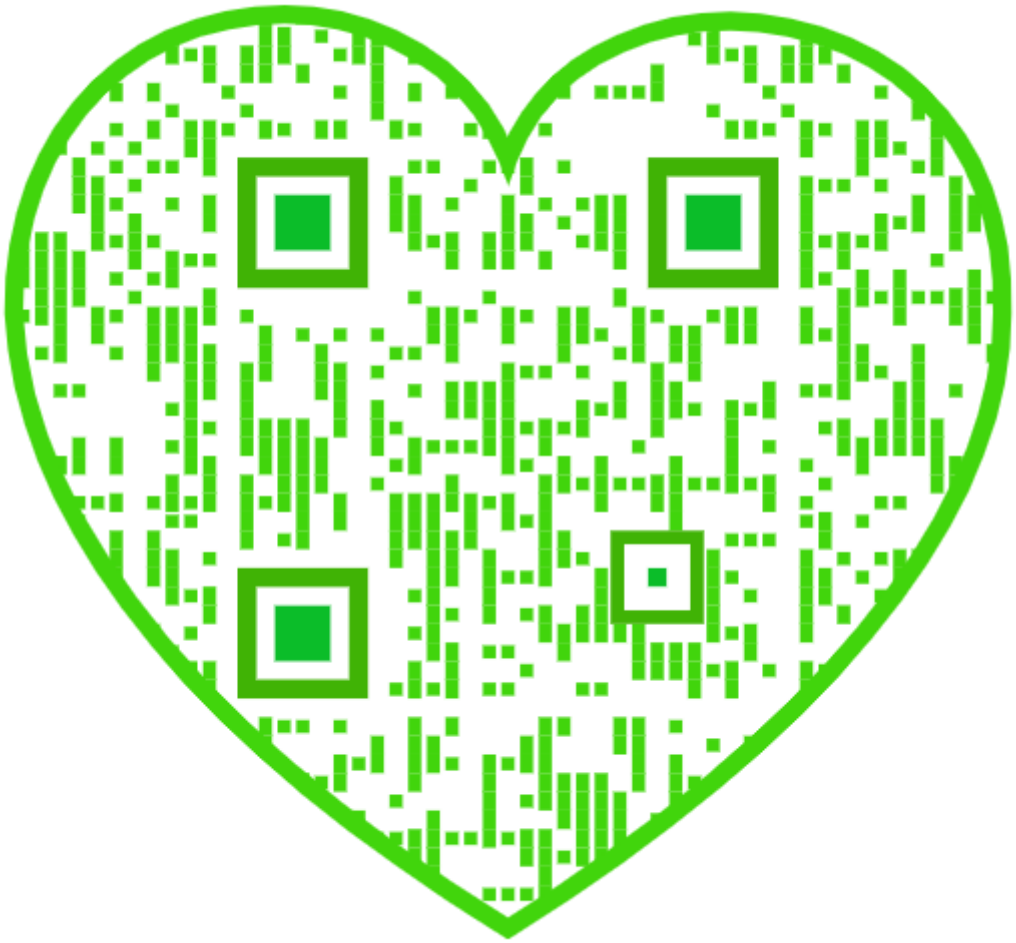

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the manuscript of a statistical study, by countries, of the world production, consumption, and trade in coffee for a period of years. Owing, primarily, to the unusual and world-wide attention attracted to this product in late years by the "coffee valorization" scheme instituted in Brazil, the subject matter of the manuscript seems especially timely. Moreover, a detailed statistical history of the development of the coffee-growing industry in all producing countries and of the remarkable expansion of the international trade is of especial value to dealers and consumers in this country because the United States is, among nations, by far the heaviest importer; hence is as vitally concerned in the annual supplies, trade, and prices of coffee as in similar data relating to those crops of which she takes a high rank as a producer.

The manuscript has been prepared by Mr. Harry C. Graham, of the Division of Research and Reference. It is respectfully recommended that it be published as Bulletin 79 of this bureau.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR H. OLMSTED,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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COFFEE: PRODUCTION, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION, BY COUNTRIES.

HISTORY AND ORIGIN.

Botanists generally classify the trees which produce the numerous kinds of coffee into two species: (1) *Coffea arabica*, (2) *Coffea liberica*, the former being subdivided into a large number of varieties.

Coffea arabica is believed to be a native of Abyssinia and perhaps also of Arabia, but diversity of opinion exists as to which country first made use of the berry. Coffee probably derives its name from the Arabic "kahweh," although by some it has been traced to Kaffa, a province in Abyssinia, where some authorities maintain it has been in use from time immemorial. The Arabs began using it as a beverage in the early part of the fourteenth century. In early Grecian and Roman writings no mention is made either of the plant or of the beverage made from the berries. *Coffea arabica* is now grown in nearly all the coffee-producing countries, and this species forms the great bulk of that produced.

The western tropical coast of Africa is the original home of *Coffea liberica*. This species is distinguished from *Coffea arabica* by greater robustness, height, and larger leaves and fruit; it also thrives at lower altitudes and is said to withstand the blight and other coffee diseases better than the Arabian species; the ripened berries also remain longer on the trees, thus enabling the crop to be gathered by fewer hands. This species has been introduced to a limited extent into India, Brazil, Java, and the West Indies. Experiments have been and are being made of grafting *Coffea arabica* upon *Coffea liberica* in the hope of producing a variety that can be grown under a wider range of natural conditions.

The names given in various countries to the leaves, beans, and the beverages prepared from the coffee are mostly derived from either of two words: "kahweh," an Arabic term that originally denoted wine; and "bun," the Abyssinian name for the coffee plant or its beans; to the Persians the beans were known as "kahwa" or "karweh;" the Turks designated the beans as "chaube," and the liquid as "qahwe;" the natives of the Malay Archipelago called the beverage "kopi;" the Germans, "kaffee;" the Danes and Swedes, "kaffe;" Russians, "kofe;" French, Spanish, and Portuguese, "café;" the

Italians, "caffe;" and in English-speaking countries it is called "coffee." The Arabic term "kahweh," originally applied to wine, was the name of a preparation made from the rind or pulp surrounding the coffee beans, which contains a small amount of sugar, and if allowed to stand for a short time will ferment and become alcoholic.

Aden is perhaps the first city in which coffee was extensively used as a beverage, and its use in that city has never been interrupted, as it has in many others. Thence its use seems to have spread to Mecca, Medina, and Cairo, and within a century after its introduction into these cities it had been conveyed to Damascus, Aleppo, and Constantinople. Within a comparatively short period public places were opened for coffee drinking and amusement in Arabia, Egypt, Syria, and Turkey. At various times efforts were made in some countries to suppress the trade and to close the coffeehouses. In 1511 the governor of Mecca issued a "condemnation" of coffee as the united opinion of the priests, doctors, and learned men of that city that it was a form of wine and its use, therefore, contrary to law; but the Sultan revoked the condemnation. In 1533 the people of Cairo were divided into two factions, those who considered the use of coffee lawful and those who regarded it unlawful. In Mecca a similar division existed, and it became necessary to have recourse to a consultation of the leading jurists. A meeting was called of all the learned men by the sheik, who declared that the question had long before been decided in favor of coffee. The sheik being convinced, coffee was prepared in his own house and served to all persons in the assembly. From that time the beverage became more popular than ever in Mecca, and all attempts to prohibit its use were fruitless.

In 1554 the coffeehouses of Constantinople were closed on a pretext that possibly marks the more complete establishment of the habit of roasting the seeds. The charred berries (seeds) had by some been considered as charcoal, and hence unlawful as articles of food. Later a certain agitator inspired such prejudice against coffee drinking that the people attacked the places where coffee was sold, destroyed the cups and saucers, and ill treated the vendors. The supreme judge then summoned all the doctors to a meeting on the pretext of discussing the question, but after they were assembled the judge declared the question had already been settled in favor of coffee, and without further ado had coffee served to them all.

According to one authority, the use of coffee as a beverage was first introduced into Arabia by the prior of an Arabian monastery, who, being informed by a goatherd of the effects produced on goats which happened to browse on the coffee tree, gave an infusion of the berries to his monks in order to prevent their inclination to sleep during evening devotions.

In 1615 coffee drinking was in vogue in Venice—the beginning of its use in Europe outside of Turkey. In 1644 the habit had reached Marseille and about 1650 it was introduced into London. The first coffeehouse in London was opened by Pasqua Rosse in 1652, who, as the servant of an English merchant, had traveled in the East and acquired a taste for the beverage; on returning he brought home a quantity of the berries and served the new drink to his employer's friends and guests. It was so well liked that the merchant's house was thronged with visitors, and soon afterwards he established his servant in the business. The popularity of the beverage increased so rapidly in London that, according to some authorities, there were more coffeehouses in London in 1688 than in Cairo. In some quarters strong opposition to its use in England had developed; in 1675 Charles II, by proclamation, closed all coffeehouses in London (more than 3,000 in number) as places of sedition, but the proclamation was suspended a few days after its promulgation. Coffee drinking, having been introduced at the court of Louis XIV by the ambassador of Mohammed IV, had become fashionable in Paris in 1657. The first coffeehouse in Vienna, Austria, was opened in 1683, and in Berlin, Germany, in 1711.

Down to 1690 the world's supply of coffee came from Arabia and Abyssinia, but in the early part of the eighteenth century, because of increased demand and consumption, the cultivation of coffee spread rapidly. Plants or seeds were taken by the Dutch from Mocha to Java in 1690; it is believed that coffee was introduced into Ceylon by the Arabs prior to the invasion of that island by the Portuguese, and it was systematically cultivated there by the Dutch in 1690. A disease, known as *Hemileia vastatrix* appeared about 1869 and spread rapidly, reducing the yielding capacity of the trees, so that by 1887 the Ceylon coffee industry was almost ruined, and a large portion of the area formerly devoted to coffee is now planted in tea; the plant was first introduced into India on the Malabar coast about 1700 from Aden, but the first systematic plantation was not established until about 1830. The French were probably the first to bring coffee trees to the western hemisphere; trees were planted in Martinique about 1720, whence it was sent to different parts of Central and South America and the West Indies; the English brought it to Jamaica in 1728. The trees were planted in Rio de Janeiro in 1770, although they were previously grown in earlier years in this country in the State of Para.

In the early history of the world's coffee trade the supply came mainly from Arabia and Abyssinia, but, as the demand and consumption increased, new localities of production were established. In considering the modern trade in coffee the Dutch East India Co.

may be said to be the pioneers, as they established in Java one of the first experimental farms for its cultivation. Within a short time it was introduced into the temperate areas of many tropical countries, which soon not only produced more than the original regions, but of a superior quality. Improvement in quantity and quality of necessity extended consumption, until at present coffee is one of the most popular beverages, and its use has passed from an article of luxury to one of daily necessity.

CULTIVATION.

The areas for the possible production of coffee extend approximately from 25° north to 25° south latitude; the plants thrive from sea level to an altitude of 5,000 feet. The deeper, softer, and richer the soil, the better will be the results. Good coffee lands require about 5 per cent of organic matter combined with other fertilizing substances. The color of the soil is immaterial, but it is generally of such a character that moisture can not remain stationary and so porous that the air can circulate freely and develop the roots. The growth requires an average rainfall, well distributed over the different seasons, of from 60 to 150 inches, depending on the altitude. Good drainage is required, as the trees do not thrive in soggy ground, except a few varieties of *Coffea liberica*.

Coffee is planted in two ways—either direct or in seed beds. Frequently seeds, fallen from trees, grow spontaneously and the resulting plants may be transplanted. Well ripened berries are chosen for planting, as dry or old seeds will not grow. Seeds are planted within 15 days after picking. Successful cultivation requires a well-watered seed bed, but care should be taken that the plants do not have too much water; otherwise they will not be strong enough to stand transplanting. Great care is taken in transplanting not to injure the roots and each plant is placed into the hole prepared for it with all the soil adhering to the roots. The distance between the trees varies according to the condition and nature of the soil. Each plant is usually from 10 to 20 inches in height when transplanted, and leaves or similar materials are left to enrich the ground. The ground is cleared of grasses and bushes (except those needed for shade purposes) frequently; instead of burning, many planters prefer to leave the refuse on the ground and allow it to decay and form manure. When a plantation is started at a low altitude, other trees or plants are generally planted near the coffee shrubs as a protection against the heat and heavy winds; otherwise the fruit would harden and dry too quickly and not reach maturity.

In a wild state the tree grows from 6 to 40 feet high, but under cultivation it is usually pruned and kept between 6 and 10 feet in

height. Keeping the tree at this height facilitates picking and lessens the danger of the limbs breaking during heavy winds. As a general rule the trees begin bearing in about two years after being transplanted, and from the sixth to the fifteenth year will yield a full crop and will continue producing in paying quantities until 20 or 30 years of age, depending very much on the quality of the soil and the care and attention given. The trees ordinarily yield from one-half pound to 8 pounds per year, although in some instances it is claimed trees have produced 12 pounds or more. When trees become too old to bear well, they are cut down to the level of the ground, and of the sprouts which start from the stump or roots, only the strongest and healthiest one is allowed to grow. The present area under coffee culture is small compared to that which could be placed under cultivation.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

The world's estimated production of coffee, which in 1825 did not exceed 1,650,000 bags (218,255,400 pounds), has steadily increased until in the crop year 1901–2 it was estimated at 19,818,000 bags (2,621,445,768 pounds), the largest yield up to that date; in 1906–7 the production was estimated at 23,920,000 bags (3,164,041,920 pounds) showing an increase in production in 81 years of 1,350 per cent. (See figs. 1 and 2.)

The different coffee producing countries can be classified into four general classes as regards increase or decrease in production: (1) Brazil, where production has increased very rapidly and has more than kept pace with the increase in consumption; (2) Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, the Guianas, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and the West Indies, where the production has gradually increased until recently, but in late years has remained stationary owing to the limited area suitable for coffee culture and to the great increase in production in Brazil; (3) Africa and Arabia, where the area and modes of cultivation and transportation are limited, and where production, having passed through various phases, now remains nearly stationary; (4) Asia (excepting Arabia), which includes the Dutch and British East Indies, and the Philippine Islands, where coffee was early grown and at an early date controlled the world's markets, but which can not at the present time compete with that grown in newer territories and in late years shows a marked decrease in production.

The table following shows the estimated production of coffee in given countries for the years 1906–1910.

Coffee crop of countries named, 1906–1910.

Country.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
NORTH AMERICA.					
United States:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Porto Rico [1]	38,757,000	35,256,000	28,490,000	45,210,000	33,937,000
Hawaii [1]	1,230,000	1,442,000	1,963,000	2,702,000	3,452,000
Total [2]	39,987,000	36,698,000	30,453,000	47,912,000	37,389,000
CENTRAL AMERICA.					
Guatemala	90,059,000	89,232,000	82,134,000	[3] 96,989,000	[3] 86,163,000
Costa Rica [3]	30,367,000	38,200,000	19,797,000	26,522,000	27,500,000
Nicaragua	[3] 19,419,000	[4] 20,000,000	[4] 17,900,000	[3] 18,610,000	[3] 22,300,000
Salvador	57,425,000	56,320,000	[1] 58,751,000	[1] 63,330,000	[1] 62,764,000
Honduras [4]	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	5,000,000
British Honduras [5]	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	202,282,000	208,762,000	183,592,000	210,961,000	203,737,000
Mexico	86,961,000	[4] 45,000,000	[4] 42,000,000	[4] 81,000,000	[4] 70,000,000
WEST INDIES.					
Haiti	[6] 64,562,000	[6] 68,904,000	[6] 63,848,000	[3] 41,343,000	[6] 79,425,000
Santo Domingo [5]	2,917,000	3,411,000	4,081,000	1,542,000	4,550,000
Trinidad [7]	19,000	9,000	4,000	4,000	1,000
Jamaica [7]	6,144,000	10,551,000	7,885,000	8,254,000	9,782,000
Guadeloupe [4]	1,903,000	1,903,000	1,903,000	1,903,000	2,503,000
Cuba	[8]	6,596,000	[8]	[8]	[8]
Leeward Islands (British) [3]	1,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	3,000
Total	75,546,000	91,377,000	77,726,000	53,048,000	96,264,000
Total North America	404,776,000	381,837,000	333,771,000	392,921,000	407,390,000
SOUTH AMERICA.					
Brazil: [3]					
Rio de Janeiro	422,435,000	466,395,000	405,069,000	392,574,000	.....
Santos	1,344,765,000	1,517,236,000	1,182,579,000	1,779,523,000	.....
Victoria	47,140,000	60,973,000	62,885,000	39,616,000	.....
Bahia	29,293,000	27,016,000	21,894,000	19,620,000	.....
Other ports	3,725,000	2,511,000	2,001,000	1,578,000	.....
Total	1,847,358,000	2,074,131,000	1,674,428,000	2,232,911,000	1,286,217,000
Venezuela [1]	99,201,000	90,190,000	103,454,000	93,987,000	93,916,000
Colombia [4]	92,593,000	92,593,000	92,593,000	92,593,000	92,593,000
Bolivia [4]	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Ecuador [3]	5,835,000	2,520,000	8,315,000	7,550,000	7,550,000
Peru [3]	1,336,000	1,842,000	1,619,000	736,000	736,000
Dutch Guiana	481,000	522,000	1,109,000	552,000	552,000
British Guiana	[9]	[9]	89,000	97,000	108,000
Total South America	2,048,304,000	2,263,298,000	1,883,107,000	2,429,926,000	1,483,172,000
ASIA.					
Dutch East Indies:					
Java [5]	66,853,000	31,044,000	39,349,000	29,954,000	27,617,000
Sumatra [5]	4,085,000	5,719,000	9,586,000	3,291,000	3,000,000
Celebes [4]	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Total	72,938,000	38,763,000	50,935,000	34,745,000	31,617,000
Federated Malay States: [3]					
Perak	133,000	26,000	2,000	1,000	[9]
Selangor	3,695,000	2,281,000	2,334,000	1,757,000	1,483,000
Negri Sembilan	522,000	259,000	94,000	43,000	15,000
Total	4,350,000	2,566,000	2,430,000	1,801,000	1,498,000
British India [5]	17,695,000	33,051,000	33,826,000	27,648,000	34,984,000
Ceylon	750,000	420,000	310,000	116,000	93,000
British North Borneo [3]	12,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000
Sarawak [3]	38,000	26,000	22,000	17,000	16,000
Arabia (Aden) [7]	12,714,000	14,377,000	15,670,000	15,276,000	15,374,000
Total Asia	108,497,000	89,206,000	103,197,000	79,606,000	83,583,000

[1] Exports, year beginning July 1.
[2] Not including Philippine Islands.
[3] Exports, year ending Dec. 31.
[4] Estimated.
[5] Partial returns.
[6] Exports, year beginning Oct. 1.
[7] Exports, year ending Mar. 31 of the year following that stated.
[8] No data.
[9] Less than 1,000 pounds.

Coffee crop of countries named, 1906–1910—Continued.

Country.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
AFRICA.					
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Somaliland [1]	330,000	198,000	245,000	399,000	208,000
Southern Nigeria [2]	69,000	39,000	37,000	70,000	47,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	506,000	885,000	1,011,000	774,000	308,000
German East Africa [2]	1,105,000	1,393,000	2,228,000	2,228,000	2,228,000
Somali Coast [2]	5,047,000	7,257,000	5,767,000	5,893,000	5,893,000
Liberia [3]	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Abyssinia [3]	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Uganda Protectorate [1]	12,000	13,000	22,000	33,000	200,000
Sierra Leone	23,000	16,000	21,000	7,000	23,000
Union of South Africa: Natal	31,000	28,000	19,000	4,000	4,000
Seychelles [2]	6,000	7,000	6,000	2,000	2,000
Gold Coast [2]	3,000	1,000	(4)	(4)	(4)
Belgian Kongo [2]	165,000	161,000	91,000	28,000	18,000
Total Africa	19,297,000	21,998,000	21,447,000	21,438,000	20,931,000
OCEANIA.					
New Caledonia [2]	626,000	721,000	783,000	1,017,000	1,017,000
Queensland	107,000	112,000	116,000	89,000	151,000
Papua [2]	48,000	39,000	27,000	13,000	13,000
Total Oceania	781,000	872,000	926,000	1,119,000	1,181,000
Grand total	2,581,655,000	2,757,211,000	2,342,448,000	2,925,010,000	1,996,257,000
RECAPITULATION.					
North America	404,776,000	381,837,000	333,771,000	392,921,000	407,390,000
South America	2,048,304,000	2,263,298,000	1,883,107,000	2,429,926,000	1,483,172,000
Asia	108,497,000	89,206,000	103,197,000	79,606,000	83,583,000
Africa	19,297,000	21,998,000	21,447,000	21,438,000	20,931,000
Oceania	781,000	872,000	926,000	1,119,000	1,181,000
Northern Hemisphere	650,094,000	635,109,000	601,371,000	643,413,000	664,896,000
Southern Hemisphere	1,931,561,000	2,122,102,000	1,741,077,000	2,281,597,000	1,331,361,000

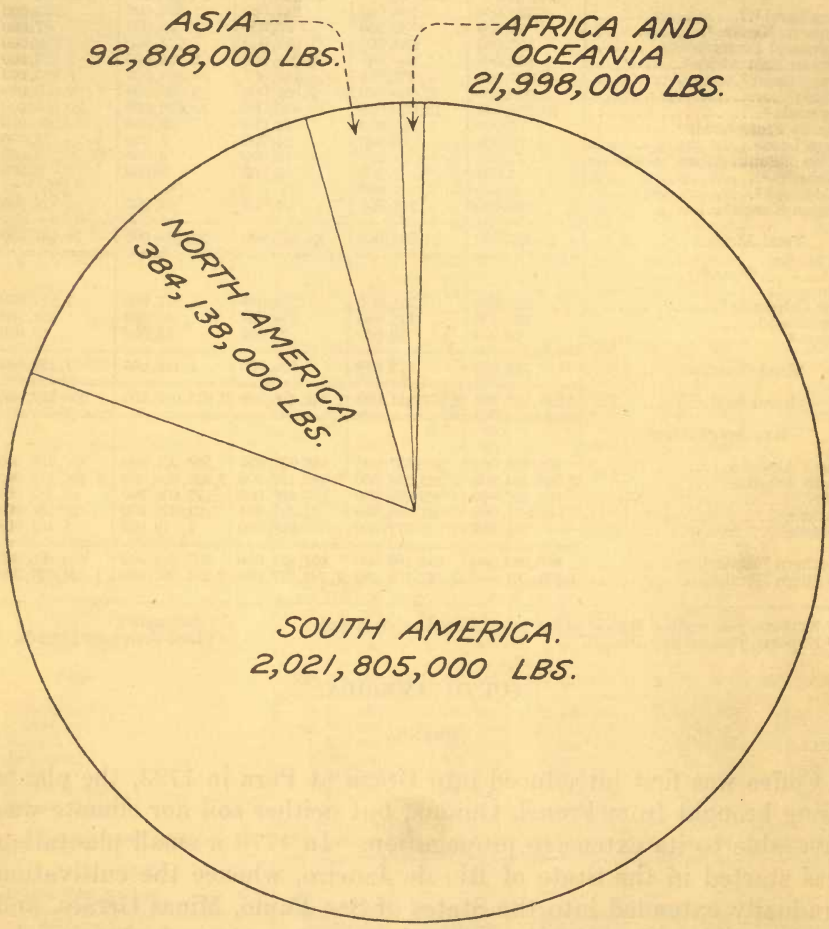
[1] Exports, year ending Mar. 31 of the year following that stated.
[2] Exports, year ending Dec. 31.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Less than 1,000 pounds.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

Coffee was first introduced into Brazil at Para in 1723, the plants being brought from French Guiana, but neither soil nor climate was favorable to its extensive propagation. In 1770 a small plantation was started in the State of Rio de Janeiro, whence the cultivation gradually extended into the States of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Espirito Santo; by 1825 the plantations in these States had assumed a commanding position in Brazilian agriculture. The area suitable for the cultivation of coffee in Brazil covers a wide range, extending from the Amazon to the southern limits of the State of Sao Paulo and from the Atlantic coast to the western boundary of the State of Matto-Grosso; it covers about 20° of latitude and 25° of longitude, and the land that could be planted to coffee is estimated to be about 1,158,000 square miles, or, in other words, larger than the total surface of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Texas, and California. The actual area under coffee, however, is small compared to the possible area, yet this country is the leading

coffee producer of the world. The trees in Brazil are pruned to a height of about 10 feet. They begin bearing as early as 2 years of age, yielding a small amount the first year, and reach a maximum between 6 and 15 years, after which the yield gradually decreases.



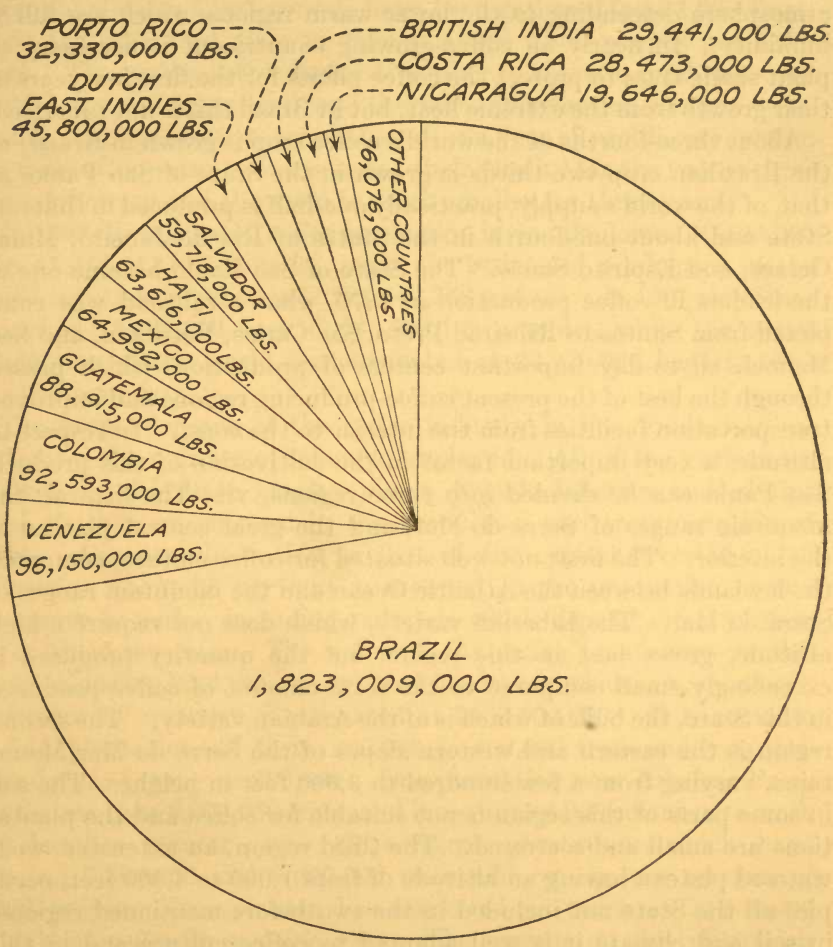
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COFFEE,
BY CONTINENTS.
YEARS, 1906-1910.
(IN POUNDS.)

TOTAL POUNDS: 2,520,759,000.

FIG. 1.

If well cared for, trees will continue to bear in paying quantities until 40 years of age, and, in exceptional cases, trees 100 years old are still productive. The trees have three bloomings during the year, the first usually occurring in early and the second in late September, or

early October, the third during late October or early November. The first blooming is the most important; from it is derived the bulk of the crop. Picking begins in April and lasts until September when the trees are ready to bloom again. The coffee tree requires a warm



AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COFFEE,
BY COUNTRIES.
YEARS, 1906-1910.
(IN POUNDS.)

TOTAL POUNDS: 2,520,759,000.

FIG. 2.

climate, but slight freezes do not hurt the body of the tree. In some sections of this country frosts occur, but if the air is dry no serious damage is likely to result to the trees, as the ends of the branches and the leaves are the only parts likely to suffer; on the other hand, cold

winds and hail are liable to do permanent injury to the trees. Trees at an altitude of between 1,800 and 2,500 feet are seldom frosted, but those at higher elevations are likely to be affected by the cold, and those at lower altitudes are subject to frosts on account of the cold atmosphere descending to the lower warm regions, which are full of humidity. In nearly all coffee-growing countries it is necessary to plant shade trees to protect the coffee plants for the first few years of their growth from the extreme heat, but in Brazil this is not practiced.

About three-fourths of the world's coffee crop is grown in Brazil; of the Brazilian crop two-thirds is grown in the State of Sao Paulo, so that, of the world's supply, practically one-half is produced in that one State and about one-fourth in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, and Espirito Santo. The State of Sao Paulo became one of the leaders in coffee production in 1870, when a railroad was completed from Santos to Ribeirao Preto, Sao Carlos, Botucatu, and Sao Manoel, all to-day important centers of production, which passed through the best of the present coffee-producing regions and improved transportation facilities from the interior to the coast. In respect to altitude, a very important factor in the cultivation of this product, Sao Paulo can be divided into three regions, viz: The littoral, the mountain ranges of Serra do Mar, and the great central plateau of the interior. The first, not well situated for coffee culture, comprises the lowlands between the Atlantic Ocean and the mountain ranges of Serra do Mar. The Liberian variety, which does not require a high altitude, grows best in this region, but the quantity produced is exceedingly small compared to the total amount of coffee produced in this State, the bulk of which is of the Arabian variety. The second region is the eastern and western slopes of the Serra do Mar Mountains, varying from a few hundred to 3,000 feet in height. The soil in some parts of this region is not suitable for coffee and the plantations are small and scattered. The third region, an extensive, well-watered plateau having an altitude of from 1,000 to 4,000 feet, occupies all the State not included in the two before-mentioned regions; in soil and climate it is well adapted to coffee culture and in this region the bulk of the crop is grown.

The principal varieties of coffee grown in the State of Sao Paulo are the National or common coffee, Bourbon, Botucatu, Maragojipe, Java, and Murta. According to one report there were 211,000,000 coffee trees in Sao Paulo in 1888; the number in bearing in 1902 was 545,000,000, and in 1905 the number of all ages was 688,845,410. According to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Sao Paulo for 1907, there were under coffee cultivation in 1905, 2,144,302 acres belonging to about 16,000 owners. The area under coffee in this State is small compared to that which could be planted. Since slavery was abolished (May 13, 1888) immigration has increased

at a wonderful rate, and the number of trees had more than trebled between that date and 1905, when a law was passed which practically prohibited further planting. The average annual yield of coffee per 1,000 trees in Sao Paulo is estimated from 1,750 to 4,000 pounds; in exceptional cases 6,000 pounds have been gathered from 1,000 trees, while the estimated yield in Java is about 1,300 pounds per 1,000 trees. The yield per tree varies according to climatic conditions, age of the trees, richness of soil, and the care and attention given to cultivation. It has been observed that after a year of prolific production the trees often seem to lose some of their vitality for the two or three years following and the yield is much smaller for these years.

In 1902 the estimated coffee production in Sao Paulo was 10,166,000 bags (1,344,717,816 pounds), while the estimated production of the world was 19,818,000 bags (2,621,445,768 pounds); in 1907 this State produced 15,392,000 bags (2,035,992,192 pounds), while the entire production of the world was estimated at 23,920,000 bags (3,164,041,920 pounds).

The preponderance of the coffee industry in Sao Paulo is illustrated by the number of laborers employed. All of the various industries in the State employ about 450,000 laborers, and of this total 420,000 are engaged in the production and transportation of coffee. Another illustration is that of the capital invested in all industries, about 85 per cent is invested in the production of and commerce in coffee, including railroads which depend directly upon it for their revenues. The value of the coffee plantations in this State, including land, machinery used for drying, residences of owners, and laborers' quarters, is estimated at $482,500,000. It is common to find plantations of from 300,000 to 400,000 trees and very frequently of as many as 800,000. One plantation near Ribeirao Preto has no less than 5,000,000 trees, and it requires 6,000 colonists to work it. Another planter owns 32 adjacent plantations, which have between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000 trees and require the services of 8,000 people. This planter has marketed as much as 23,000,000 pounds of coffee in a single year. The tenants on this plantation are paid a given amount for attending to the trees, annually, about $25 to $30 per 1,000 trees for hoeing and cleaning the fields. They are paid in addition for picking the berries and, besides, are permitted to plant annual crops, such as corn, beans, and peas, between the coffee rows for their own use.

Coffee grown in this country consists of two general types—the large flat grain called "chato" and the roundish grain called "moka"—each type being classified commercially into groups according to the size of the bean. The chato berry, the common one, has beneath the skin of the ripe berry a mucilaginous, saccharine, glutinous "pulp" closely enveloping the "beans" or grains, which in

this type consist of a pair of oval plano-convex grains. These grains are coated with a cartilaginous membrane, known as "parchment" and beneath this by a very delicate, semitransparent, closely adhering jacket, termed the "silver-skin." The moka berry, generally found growing at the end of the branches, contains in its two cells only one grain, which is roundish in shape and takes its name from its similarity in shape to the coffee grown in Arabia.

In regard to quality the Sao Paulo coffee is classified by planters and buyers into several grades, the principal ones being "fine," "superior," "good," "regular," "ordinary," and "escolha," the latter being the poorest. The bulk of the production in this State is made up of superior, good, regular, and ordinary, and the grade superior is taken as a base for establishing the price of the other better or poorer grades. The good is generally quoted 10 per cent, the regular 15 per cent, and the ordinary 25 per cent below the price quoted for superior. When deliveries are made of different kinds to the exporter for the purpose of forming a combination or a new grade, each kind is furnished separately in different bags. The following shows some of the combinations used in deliveries and the proportion used for the different grades:

Combinations employed in deliveries.

Average.	Proportion of qualities.		
1. Good average	½ superior	½ good	½ regular.
2. Fine average	½ superior	½ good	½ regular.
3. Fine average by two	½ superior	½ good	
4. Fair average	½ superior	½ regular	
5. Low fair average	½ good	½ regular	½ ordinary.
6. Fair average by three	⅓ superior	⅓ good	⅓ regular.
7. For good qualities	½ prime	½ superior	

The beans are also classified by buyers according to color, irrespective of quality, into groups of pale green, greenish, yellow, yellowish, light, and dark.

The classification used by planters and buyers at Rio de Janeiro is what is known as the American classification, being designated by the figures 1 to 9; No. 1 being the highest grade. The reason of this is that for a long period of years most of the coffee from Rio de Janeiro was shipped to the United States.

After the coffee has been prepared for market on the plantations it is placed in bags holding about 60 kilograms each and taken to the exporting centers, the principal ones being Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, and Bahia. Very few planters are exporters, the usual method being for growers to send their coffee to commission merchants at the exporting ports, who charge a 3 per cent commission for handling it. Upon delivery at the commission merchant's warehouse, a

sample is taken from each bag. The merchants, of course, receive coffee from many planters (sometimes many grades from one plantation), and the samples serve to determine the quantity of each grade available for sale to exporters. If all the different grades were mixed together the conglomeration would not be readily marketable. After delivery to a commission merchant, the coffee from each plantation is classified, on the basis of size and color of berry, into different marketable grades. Coffees of the same grade from the different plantations are then thoroughly mixed, a sample taken from the lot, and made up into smaller samples for exhibition to exporters, generally through brokers. The coffee is then placed in bags holding exactly 60 kilograms (132.276 pounds), and the bags in which the coffee was delivered are returned to the planters. To encourage the raising of aramine (a native fiber), exporters who ship coffee in aramine bags are given a rebate of 2 per cent of the export duty. Commission merchants generally sell to exporters through brokers, who are provided with the samples for the exporters' inspection. After a sale the merchants deduct their commission and other incidental expenses and remit the net proceeds to the planter. Commission merchants in settling with planters consider both the quantity and quality of the coffee which each respectively furnished to the total lot. The merchants retain the samples taken from the planters' original deliveries until the final settlement, and in case of a disagreement as to the amount to be paid, recourse is had to the samples.

In the early years Rio de Janeiro was the principal port of export, but of late Santos ships the larger amount. The annual receipts of coffee at the principal ports of Brazil from 1880–81 to 1908–9 are shown on the following page. In 1880–81 receipts at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 598,000,000 pounds, and at Santos, 149,000,000 pounds. Receipts at the former were more than three times those at the latter, while in 1906–7 (the banner coffee year) receipts at Santos were more than three times those at Rio de Janeiro, or over 2,000,000,000 pounds, against 587,000,000. The principal reason for the great increase of receipts at Santos is the wonderful development of production in the State of Sao Paulo, the bulk of which is shipped to this port. As the proportion of receipts at the two ports has changed in this period, the amount annually received at Rio de Janeiro has shown a declining tendency, while receipts at Santos have steadily increased. At the port of Victoria the receipts increased rapidly from 3,500,000 pounds in 1888–89 to over 54,000,000 in 1906–7, a gain of nearly 1,500 per cent. The receipts at the port of Bahia during this period show only a slight increase.

Receipts of coffee at different ports for export (for Victoria and Bahia, shipments are taken as receipts), 1880–81 to 1908–9.

[From reports of Ministerio da Fazenda, Brazil.]

Year beginning July 1—	Rio de Janeiro.	Santos.	Victoria.	Bahia.	Other ports.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1880–81	598,032,098	148,931,532	.....	17,981,732	.....	764,945,362
1881–82	508,072,116	227,955,463	.....	16,729,872	.....	752,757,451
1882–83	626,578,052	260,303,427	.....	19,475,657	.....	906,357,136
1883–84	421,407,923	247,556,651	.....	14,361,073	.....	683,325,647
1884–85	565,668,790	277,081,315	.....	16,005,396	.....	858,755,501
1885–86	499,899,840	220,765,999	.....	27,513,408	.....	748,179,247
1886–87	462,846,819	341,729,491	.....	19,841,400	.....	824,417,710
1887–88	252,756,817	148,168,300	.....	14,021,256	.....	414,946,373
1888–89	554,060,381	348,546,731	3,571,452	21,693,264	.....	927,871,828
1889–90	321,122,874	247,382,840	1,851,864	22,486,920	.....	592,844,498
1890–91	320,296,281	390,521,345	8,201,112	20,635,056	.....	739,653,794
1891–92	491,921,084	447,897,647	12,433,944	40,476,456	.....	992,729,131
1892–93	411,705,875	424,120,904	19,841,400	25,396,992	.....	881,065,171
1893–94	510,096,468	222,892,335	47,354,808	48,942,120	.....	829,285,731
1894–95	356,219,400	530,079,668	33,333,552	38,360,040	.....	957,992,660
1895–96	317,328,537	409,202,155	40,079,628	27,910,236	.....	794,520,556
1896–97	473,386,968	675,200,990	38,585,174	42,725,148	.....	1,229,898,280
1897–98	569,400,296	813,840,524	60,023,939	39,947,352	.....	1,483,212,111
1898–99	439,177,484	736,731,023	38,216,256	35,413,460	.....	1,249,538,223
1899–1900	449,121,597	755,525,062	37,257,387	23,111,395	.....	1,265,015,441
1900–1901	398,940,183	1,054,656,125	26,944,489	23,883,225	.....	1,504,424,022
1901–2	710,556,910	1,345,500,361	61,858,342	31,973,623	4,004,391	2,153,893,627
1902–3	529,492,230	1,105,489,924	54,782,238	26,179,272	2,791,950	1,718,735,614
1903–4	536,589,101	846,880,820	57,544,425	36,264,524	3,301,477	1,480,580,347
1904–5	342,802,116	981,885,014	51,505,893	23,723,568	1,822,763	1,401,739,354
1905–6	450,536,686	923,668,096	52,545,847	30,306,019	5,304,532	1,462,361,180
1906–7	587,300,546	2,036,014,679	54,155,382	19,870,897	2,303,190	2,699,644,694
1907–8	450,955,736	952,891,039	63,830,181	30,430,226	3,128,989	1,501,236,171
1908–9	387,105,846	1,261,019,251	52,309,735	23,262,718	1,054,240	1,724,751,790

In the following table the monthly receipts of coffee at Rio de Janeiro and Santos, the two principal shipping ports, are shown; also the ratio of receipts each month to the total receipts for the year, for 1897–98 to 1908–9. It may be seen by this table that nearly half the receipts at these ports are during the months of August, September, and October, two to four months being required to pick and prepare the crop for market.

Monthly receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos of coffee from crops, 1897–98 to 1908–9, showing ratio of receipts each month to total receipts of the crop.

[From reports of Ministerio da Fazenda, Brazil.]

Month.	1897–98		1898–99		1899–1900	
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
July	127,840,389	9.24	94,032,495	8.00	142,298,023	11.81
August	220,538,484	15.94	164,005,177	13.95	208,424,383	17.30
September	185,451,349	13.41	168,730,736	14.35	193,253,384	16.04
October	168,998,860	12.22	139,960,971	11.90	143,714,170	11.93
November	132,515,816	9.58	84,663,783	7.20	119,532,927	9.92
December	108,704,946	7.86	92,486,453	7.86	94,388,185	7.84
January	91,727,454	6.63	99,913,751	8.50	78,740,728	6.54
February	78,758,056	5.70	76,387,009	6.50	68,842,252	5.71
March	95,917,825	6.93	82,327,789	7.00	56,489,127	4.69
April	66,093,158	4.78	50,515,543	4.30	31,698,885	2.63
May	59,503,962	4.30	50,174,403	4.26	23,320,656	1.94
June	47,190,521	3.41	72,710,398	6.18	43,943,939	3.65
Total for season	1,383,240,820	100.00	1,175,908,508	100.00	1,204,646,659	100.00

Monthly receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos of coffee from crops, 1897–98 to 1908–9, showing ratio of receipts each month to total receipts of the crop—Continued.

Month.	1900–1901		1901–2		1902–3	
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
July	104,355,050	7.18	192,426,924	9.36	144,886,268	8.86
August	174,549,161	12.01	255,812,392	12.44	231,652,710	14.17
September	203,227,259	13.98	300,495,754	14.62	229,198,726	14.02
October	220,675,522	15.18	306,646,720	14.92	204,171,974	12.49
November	136,276,291	9.38	213,630,899	10.39	157,531,589	9.63
December	99,278,164	6.83	138,047,996	6.71	121,162,700	7.41
January	89,954,691	6.19	126,088,658	6.13	103,586,129	6.34
February	99,296,428	6.83	115,216,364	5.60	91,909,994	5.62
March	118,090,722	8.12	99,169,434	4.82	106,313,528	6.50
April	73,985,538	5.09	116,356,848	5.66	75,641,634	4.62
May	62,005,565	4.27	103,435,070	5.03	80,227,643	4.91
June	71,901,927	4.94	88,730,212	4.32	88,699,259	5.43
Total for season	1,453,596,318	100.00	2,056,057,271	100.00	1,634,982,154	100.00

Month.	1903–4		1904–5		1905–6	
July	190,326,381	13.76	131,593,985	9.93	121,574,475	8.85
August	230,966,065	16.70	234,634,476	17.71	205,296,188	14.94
September	216,715,972	15.66	236,303,270	17.84	219,287,153	15.96
October	201,831,086	14.59	191,448,610	14.45	224,041,681	16.30
November	133,060,000	9.62	125,831,381	9.50	167,320,542	12.18
December	101,806,885	7.36	108,538,278	8.19	106,786,547	7.77
January	64,749,102	4.68	76,108,568	5.75	55,690,312	4.05
February	64,801,748	4.68	57,552,229	4.35	45,020,269	3.28
March	49,677,045	3.59	54,629,591	4.12	49,883,925	3.63
April	43,219,066	3.12	28,056,004	2.12	49,922,947	3.63
May	42,619,063	3.08	31,029,569	2.34	64,187,590	4.67
June	43,697,509	3.16	48,961,168	3.70	65,193,153	4.74
Total for season	1,383,469,922	100.00	1,324,687,129	100.00	1,374,204,782	100.00

Month.	1906–7		1907–8		1908–9	
July	148,172,533	5.65	113,552,994	8.09	143,810,467	8.73
August	261,926,189	9.98	162,117,862	11.55	239,842,182	14.55
September	321,864,545	12.27	216,765,311	15.44	189,038,145	11.47
October	338,495,871	12.90	243,435,063	17.34	305,707,561	18.55
November	289,026,103	11.02	162,752,258	11.60	217,424,442	13.19
December	260,586,233	9.93	102,638,636	7.31	141,917,862	8.61
January	230,187,092	8.78	85,677,017	6.10	126,978,743	7.70
February	137,704,607	5.25	85,794,081	6.10	110,234,982	6.69
March	167,217,764	6.37	70,913,296	5.05	50,758,270	3.08
April	177,044,416	6.75	53,349,424	3.80	22,415,226	1.36
May	157,012,141	5.99	51,876,266	3.70	29,057,069	1.76
June	134,077,731	5.11	54,974,567	3.92	70,940,148	4.31
Total for season	2,623,315,225	100.00	1,403,846,775	100.00	1,648,125,097	100.00

The exports of coffee from Brazil have increased at a wonderful rate since the inception of the industry. In 1800 Brazil exported 13 bags (1,720 pounds) of coffee; in 1817, 66,985 bags (8,860,508 pounds); in 1820, 97,498 bags (12,896,645 pounds); in 1830, 484,222 bags (64,050,949 pounds); in 1840, 1,037,981 bags (137,299,975 pounds); in 1907, 15,680,475 bags (2,074,150,511 pounds) were exported, of which 5,248,787 bags (694,288,549 pounds) were shipped to the United States and 2,966,002 bags (392,330,881 pounds) to Germany, while to France was consigned 2,807,937 bags (371,422,675 pounds); in 1908, 12,658,457 bags (1,674,410,058 pounds) were exported, of which 5,954,625 bags (787,653,976 pounds) were shipped to the United States, to Germany 2,156,856 bags (285,300,284

pounds), while to Netherlands was shipped the third largest amount, 998,388 bags (132,062,771 pounds); and in 1909, 16,880,696 bags (2,232,910,944 pounds) were exported, of which 7,053,985 bags (933,072,920 pounds) were shipped to the United States, 3,286,547 bags (434,731,291 pounds) to Germany, to France 1,673,938 bags (221,421,823 pounds), and to the Netherlands 1,443,940 bags (190,998,607 pounds).

The subjoined table shows in detail the exports of coffee from Brazil, by principal countries of destination, in each calendar year 1901 to 1909. Comparisons are often made between the respective amounts of Brazilian coffee exported to Europe and to the United States. In round numbers Brazil exported 942 million pounds to Europe in 1902 and 721 million to the United States; in 1903, 831 millions to Europe, to the United States 816 millions; in 1904, Europe 455 millions, United States 825 millions; in 1905, Europe 672 millions, United States 698 millions; in 1906, Europe 1,040 millions, United States 700 millions; in 1907, Europe 1,316 millions, United States 694 millions; in 1908, Europe 818 millions, United States 788 millions; and in 1909, Europe 1,213 millions, United States 933 millions. For the five-year period 1902–1906 (previous to the large shipments of Brazilian coffee abroad for storing) 3,940 millions of pounds were shipped to Europe, as against 3,760 millions to the United States.

Exports of raw coffee from Brazil, by countries of destination, calendar years 1901–1909.

[From reports of Ministerio da Fazenda, Brazil.]

Country.	1901		1902		1903	
	Bags.	*Pounds.*	*Bags.*	*Pounds.*	*Bags.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	2,239,308	296,206,705	2,382,249	315,114,369	2,282,324	301,896,689
United Kingdom	180,568	23,884,813	366,883	48,529,816	293,888	38,874,329
France	2,183,870	288,873,588	1,719,027	227,386,015	1,532,582	202,723,817
United States	6,874,421	909,320,912	5,448,247	720,672,320	6,166,837	815,724,531
Argentina	92,941	12,293,864	95,304	12,606,432	108,179	14,309,486
Uruguay	33,542	4,436,802	22,995	3,041,687	24,016	3,176,740
Portugal	486	64,286	1,044	138,096	16,262	2,151,072
Belgium	496,809	65,715,907	475,320	62,873,428	394,753	52,216,348
Italy	205,107	27,130,733	181,504	24,008,623	165,280	21,862,577
Chile	.....	.....	5,888	778,841	7,706	1,019,319
Spain	35,060	4,637,596	40,367	5,339,585	42,430	5,612,471
Netherlands	1,145,524	151,525,333	1,086,002	143,652,001	720,476	95,301,683
Austria-Hungary	689,946	91,263,297	679,292	89,854,029	670,184	88,649,259
Denmark	.....	.....	84,414	11,165,946	65,411	8,652,306
Russia	.....	.....	17,819	2,357,026	10,551	1,395,644
Sweden	.....	.....	[1] 20,356	2,692,610	[1] 21,921	2,899,622
Turkey, European	.....	.....	69,963	9,254,426	67,674	8,951,646
Turkey, Asiatic	.....	.....	67,606	8,942,651	63,747	8,432,198
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	99,207
Malta	.....	.....	2,250	297,621	1,250	165,345
Egypt	.....	.....	53,825	7,119,756	31,004	4,101,085
Gibraltar	.....	.....	10,000	1,322,760	.....	.....
Bulgaria	.....	.....	875	115,742	125	16,535
Other countries	582,263	77,019,421	326,153	43,142,214	239,889	31,731,557
Total	14,759,845	1,952,373,257	13,157,383	1,740,405,994	12,927,239	1,709,963,466

[1] Includes Norway.

Exports of raw coffee from Brazil, by countries of destination, calendar years 1901–1909— Continued.

Country.	1904		1905		1906	
	Bags.	*Pounds.*	*Bags.*	*Pounds.*	*Bags.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	1,565,824	207,120,935	2,032,238	268,816,314	2,947,718	389,912,346
United Kingdom	134,934	17,848,530	182,213	24,102,407	172,534	22,822,107
France	320,630	42,411,654	625,355	82,719,458	2,139,362	282,986,248
United States	6,235,291	824,779,352	5,279,712	698,379,186	5,290,676	699,829,459
Argentina	124,038	16,407,250	146,717	19,407,138	160,910	21,284,531
Uruguay	27,235	3,602,537	32,100	4,246,060	32,990	4,363,785
Portugal	2,535	335,320	4,025	532,411	2,352	311,113
Belgium	211,316	27,952,035	374,323	49,513,949	468,658	61,992,206
Peru			496	65,609	879	116,271
Italy	152,728	20,202,249	184,816	24,446,721	228,927	30,281,549
Chile	3,645	482,146	14,839	1,962,844	13,621	1,801,731
Spain	44,978	5,949,510	75,725	10,016,600	76,625	10,135,648
Netherlands	375,342	49,648,738	660,672	87,391,049	919,548	121,634,131
Austria-Hungary	547,824	72,463,967	759,226	100,427,378	903,139	119,463,614
Greece	875	115,742	2,552	337,568	2,426	320,902
Denmark	29,666	3,924,100	50,305	6,654,144	55,446	7,334,175
Russia	17,025	2,251,999	31,040	4,105,847	39,491	5,223,712
Sweden	[1] 6,804	900,006	[1] 16,224	2,146,046	34,920	4,619,078
Norway					16,488	2,180,967
Turkey, European	38,325	5,069,478	72,637	9,608,132	83,040	10,984,199
Turkey, Asiatic	39,327	5,202,018	44,062	5,828,345	65,909	8,718,179
Roumania			8,475	1,121,039	8,623	1,140,616
Cape Colony	85,028	11,247,164	110,925	14,672,715	134,068	17,733,979
Malta			1,250	165,345	6,180	817,466
Egypt	18,268	2,416,418	27,410	3,625,685	53,625	7,093,300
Tripoli			125	16,534	510	67,461
Gibraltar			2,950	390,214	13,195	1,745,382
Algeria	22,875	3,025,814	43,880	5,804,271	48,480	6,412,740
Tunis			625	82,672	2,498	330,425
Canary Islands			1,050	138,890	3,950	522,490
Morocco			800	105,821	600	79,366
Bulgaria					2,625	347,224
Other countries	20,023	2,648,562	34,011	4,498,839	35,856	4,742,888
Total	10,024,536	1,326,005,524	10,820,778	1,431,329,231	13,965,869	1,847,349,288

Country.	1907		1908		1909	
Germany	2,966,002	392,330,881	2,156,856	285,300,284	3,286,547	434,731,291
United Kingdom	395,639	52,333,544	224,607	29,710,116	540,161	71,450,336
France	2,807,937	371,422,675	964,352	127,560,625	1,673,738	221,395,368
United States	5,248,787	694,288,549	5,954,625	787,653,976	7,053,985	933,072,920
Argentina	181,719	24,037,062	187,019	24,738,125	270,117	35,729,996
Uruguay	33,755	4,464,976	31,849	4,212,858	39,531	5,229,003
Portugal	4,425	585,321	5,716	756,090	4,453	589,025
Belgium	1,536,853	203,288,767	448,469	59,321,685	535,083	70,778,639
Peru	475	62,831	593	78,440	629	83,202
Italy	145,964	19,307,534	239,142	31,632,747	249,826	33,045,984
Chile	20,877	2,761,526	22,889	3,027,665	22,401	2,963,115
Spain	80,428	10,638,694	113,535	15,017,956	108,122	14,301,946
Netherlands	1,061,432	140,401,979	998,388	132,062,771	1,443,940	190,998,607
Austria-Hungary	833,065	110,194,506	839,223	111,009,062	1,056,578	139,759,912
Greece	925	122,355	3,378	446,828	2,700	357,145
Denmark	20,565	2,720,256	19,788	2,617,477	22,300	2,949,755
Russia	20,739	2,743,272	20,295	2,684,541	30,436	4,025,952
Sweden	28,146	3,723,040	23,516	3,110,602	37,966	5,021,991
Norway	9,874	1,306,093	11,910	1,575,407	21,985	2,908,088
Turkey, European	36,362	4,809,820	84,046	11,117,269	90,441	11,963,174
Turkey, Asiatic	59,776	7,906,930	59,122	7,820,422	72,436	9,581,544
Roumania	4,028	532,808	11,748	1,553,978	8,950	1,183,870
Cape Colony	80,120	10,597,953	95,538	12,637,385	101,880	13,476,279
Malta	4,275	565,480	5,775	763,894	6,350	839,953
Egypt	5,000	661,380	51,550	6,818,828	64,406	8,519,368
Tripoli			1,000	132,276	625	82,671
Gibraltar	2,875	380,295	2,375	314,157	2,500	330,690
Algeria	42,886	5,672,789	62,879	8,317,383	62,683	8,291,456
Tunis	750	99,207	2,575	340,611	1,500	198,414
Canary Islands	600	79,366	715	94,577	2,275	300,928
Morocco	250	33,069	625	82,672	500	66,138
Bulgaria	2,250	297,621	3,975	525,797	5,530	731,486
Other countries	43,696	5,779,932	10,384	1,373,554	60,122	7,952,698
Total	15,680,475	2,074,150,511	12,658,457	1,674,410,058	16,880,696	2,232,910,944

[1] Includes Norway.

Exports of coffee from Brazil in 1909 were the largest in history. Of the 16,880,696 bags (2,232,933,227 pounds) exported, 933 million pounds were consigned to the United States, the largest quantity ever consigned to this country in any one year from a single source. To Germany was consigned the second largest quantity, nearly 435 million pounds, and to France the third, 221 million pounds.

In the statement below is shown the imports of Brazilian coffee into the United States for the fiscal years 1821–1912, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. Beginning with 692,000 pounds in 1821, the imports from that source reached a maximum of 898 million pounds in 1902. Since 1897 they have averaged more than 700 million pounds annually.

Imports of coffee into the United States from Brazil, 1821–1912.

[From reports of United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Value.	Average import value per pound.[1]	Year ending—	Quantity.	Value.	Average import value per pound.[1]
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1821	691,536	159,287	23.03	1867	147,136,981	15,386,844	10.46
1822	2,283,280	544,065	23.83	1868	199,326,171	19,619,526	9.84
1823	2,367,778	537,848	22.72	1869	205,473,604	19,255,967	9.37
1824	3,044,587	471,932	15.50	1870	183,413,456	18,322,580	9.99
1825	2,708,775	354,710	13.09	1871	257,472,708	24,339,488	9.45
1826	2,859,075	324,280	11.34	1872	194,218,511	23,970,822	12.34
1827	4,841,943	495,145	10.23	1873	206,243,596	30,861,906	14.96
1828	15,246,299	1,557,946	10.22	1874	196,358,671	37,342,692	19.02
1829	11,131,936	1,143,085	10.27	1875	229,701,637	35,099,274	15.28
1830	14,593,232	1,266,203	8.68	1876	252,532,667	40,516,609	16.04
1831	14,686,986	1,089,371	7.42	1877	227,306,837	36,022,525	15.85
1832	25,733,532	2,259,567	8.78	1878	211,654,160	35,367,992	16.71
1833	29,489,224	3,141,542	10.65	1879	273,837,142	31,795,101	11.61
1834	26,571,368	2,819,038	10.61	1880	296,731,718	37,855,578	12.76
1835	35,774,876	3,602,000	10.07	1881	289,298,855	35,608,186	12.31
1836	46,840,219	4,623,385	9.87	1882	315,465,986	29,520,151	9.36
1837	33,906,246	3,254,965	9.60	1883	372,860,370	27,797,748	7.46
1838	27,411,986	2,323,205	8.48	1884	347,373,001	30,021,573	8.64
1839	48,694,294	4,144,593	8.51	1885	406,714,346	30,346,792	7.46
1840	47,412,756	4,005,975	8.45	1886	392,058,002	26,384,150	6.73
1841	59,575,722	5,173,067	8.68	1887	362,928,304	36,401,864	10.03
1842	61,248,942	4,669,288	7.62	1888	240,179,011	33,460,595	13.93
June 30—				1889	373,920,849	44,891,739	12.01
1843	[2] 49,515,666	3,392,960	6.85	1890	310,005,021	45,664,127	14.73
1844	95,291,484	5,802,901	6.09	1891	327,403,880	62,022,022	18.94
1845	78,553,616	4,401,269	5.60	1892	453,010,956	95,751,724	21.14
1846	97,535,697	5,964,513	6.12	1893	429,423,627	57,136,680	13.31
1847	94,916,629	5,673,690	5.98	1894	377,825,962	60,377,765	15.98
1848	111,657,395	6,013,911	5.39	1895	435,871,706	60,316,677	13.84
1849	122,581,183	6,776,727	5.53	1896	395,106,568	54,019,900	13.67
1850	90,319,511	7,422,608	8.22	1897	542,857,265	52,792,937	9.73
1851	107,578,257	8,881,105	8.26	1898	661,009,272	41,119,902	6.22
1852	138,156,506	10,064,740	7.29	1899	628,417,812	35,253,010	5.61
1853	153,338,464	11,844,414	7.72	1900	596,231,207	33,905,059	5.69
1854	116,794,773	10,329,992	8.84	1901	666,519,105	45,015,836	6.75
1855	135,369,383	11,815,818	8.73	1902	898,012,026	53,819,295	5.99
1856	180,243,070	16,091,714	8.93	1903	726,095,474	42,653,831	5.87
1857	197,224,922	17,981,424	9.12	1904	741,758,798	48,080,222	6.48
1858	148,919,145	14,236,547	9.56	1905	820,259,995	64,136,008	7.82
1859	193,704,278	18,352,654	9.47	1906	625,160,025	51,124,498	8.18
1860	156,583,272	16,984,135	10.85	1907	778,509,591	57,216,626	7.35
1861	145,642,156	15,708,873	10.79	1908	697,845,096	48,317,337	6.92
1862	94,478,648	10,661,435	11.28	1909	818,444,714	57,067,961	6.97
1863	58,970,575	7,352,499	12.47	1910	699,242,060	52,917,023	7.57
1864	90,287,126	10,510,882	11.64	1911	651,148,172	66,449,687	10.21
1865	80,529,223	7,798,370	9.68	1912	632,527,267	83,869,713	13.20
1866	126,929,289	13,707,820	10.79				

[1] Average value at ports whence imported.

[2] Nine months.

Valorization.—The marvelous increase in the production of coffee in Brazil in late years, especially in the State of Sao Paulo, has been at a much greater rate than the increase in the world's consumption. As a consequence prices for several years declined; large quantities of coffee accumulated in growers' and dealers' hands and had either to be stored or sold at unprofitable prices.

In 1901–2 the production in Brazil was the largest up to that time in the history of the country and prices dropped to as low as 6.9 cents per pound, while only a few years previously the same grade of coffee brought as high as 12.3 cents per pound. On account of the low prices, Sao Paulo, the principal producing State, in 1902 enacted a law imposing a tax of $1,092 per 6.03 acres for the succeeding five years on the planting of new trees; in 1907 it was reenacted for another five-year period. The law practically prohibited the starting of new plantations, but did not affect existing ones nor cause a falling off in the excessive production.

The first definite project for Government relief against the effects of overproduction was in August, 1903, when a plan was proposed that the Brazilian Government make an agreement with a syndicate of capitalists to purchase for the Government at a fixed price for a certain number of years all coffee to be shipped from Brazil, the Government to pay the syndicate a commission of $0.482 per bag the first year; $0.579 per bag the second year; and $0.675 per bag in the following years. It was proposed that the Government reimburse itself for the commission paid by imposing an export tax on coffee. Because of the large capital needed to finance the project the agreement was not consummated. A record crop in 1906–7 caused grave doubts as to the feasibility of the scheme and no further action along this line was taken.

A plan was proposed in 1905 that the State of Sao Paulo borrow 15,000,000 pounds sterling for the purpose of buying a large amount of coffee and holding it until prices were higher. A German bank offered to make the loan provided the Federal Government would guarantee repayment. A Federal law was passed December 29, 1905, which gave the President of Brazil authority to enter into an agreement with the coffee-producing States for the purpose of regulating the coffee trade. The president of Sao Paulo, under the impression that the Federal Government might guarantee the loan, called a meeting of the presidents of the other two principal coffee-growing States, viz, Minas-Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, at Taubate, in February, 1906, at which place the following articles were adopted:

ARTICLES ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF TAUBATE.

ARTICLE 1. The contracting States pledge themselves to maintain upon the national markets, during a period which they judge necessary, the minimum price of 50 to 60 francs in gold, or in the currency of the country at the current rate of exchange, per

bag of 60 kilograms of coffee, type 7 American, during the first year; this minimum price can be raised then up to the maximum of 70 francs conformably to the exigencies of the market. For the superior quality, according to the same American classification, the prices indicated will be increased in the same proportion during the same period.

ART. 2. By means which they deem satisfactory, the contracting States pledge themselves to prevent the exportation of coffee inferior to type 7; they will make every effort to encourage the consumption of these lower grades of coffee in the interior of the country.

ART. 3. The contracting States agree to organize and maintain a regular and permanent service of the coffee propaganda in order to increase its consumption, either by developing consumption upon the present markets or by opening to coffee new outlets in countries which consume little, or also by struggling as much as possible against the innumerable frauds and adulterations of this product.

ART. 4. When they judge it opportune, the contracting States will fix national types of coffee, and will encourage the creation of an exchange for the regulation of the commerce. For these new types prices will be fixed according to the above standards.

ART. 5. The contracting States shall make every effort that the planters shall improve as much as possible the quality of coffee delivered for consumption.

ART. 6. The contracting States pledge themselves to create a tax of 3 francs, subject to increase or decrease, for each bag of coffee exported from either of the States. They agree also to levy a sufficiently high tax upon the increase of areas planted to coffee in their respective territory during a period of two years, which can be increased by mutual agreement.

ART. 7. The product of this tax will be collected by the Federal Government and devoted to the payment of interest and to the refunding of the capital necessary to the execution of the convention; the balance disposable will be applied to the reimbursement of the expenses of the various services of this convention. The contracting States, in so far as this agreement goes, shall never levy other taxes upon coffee than those at present existing and those to be created by the said agreement.

ART. 8. For the execution of this agreement the State of Sao Paulo is empowered to effect such a loan, at home or abroad, as may be necessary, up to 15,000,000 pounds sterling, under the guaranty of the tax of 3 francs per bag and the combined credit of the three contracting States. This sum shall be employed as a guaranty for the bank of conversion which will be created by the National Congress for the purpose of fixing rates of exchange.

Sec. 1. The product of the emission upon this last guaranty shall be applied, according to the terms of the convention, to the regulation of commerce in coffee and to the valorization of that product, without prejudice to the bank of issue.

Sec. 2. Before effecting this loan the State of Sao Paulo shall submit the conditions and clauses to the approval of the Federal Government and of the contracting States.

Sec. 3. If it shall become necessary that the Federal Government guarantee this loan, it will be done under provisions of article 2, No. 10 of the law No. 1452 of the 30th of December, 1905.

ART. 9. The organization and direction of all the work of the agreement shall be intrusted to a committee of three members named by the contracting States, one for each State, and the president, who shall have the right to vote, shall be named by the State of Sao Paulo. The deliberations of this committee shall be decided by an absolute majority of votes. Each director shall have a substitute, whose nomination shall also be made by the States, who shall replace him in event of impeachment.

ART. 10. This committee shall establish the various services, name the personnel necessary to the execution of the agreement, and shall be able, in whole or in part,

to charge with the execution a national association or enterprise under its immediate control.

ART. 11. Headquarters of the committee shall be in the city of Sao Paulo, and the government of that State, as delegated by the two other States, shall direct its proceedings.

ART. 12. For the execution of the different items of the agreement the committee shall draw up rules and regulations, which shall be submitted to the approval of the contracting States. These States should pronounce judgment within 15 days; after the expiration of that time they will be considered as having given their approval.

ART. 13. The costs and benefits of the agreement shall be distributed among the contracting States proportionately to the amount of the tax charged in each.

ART. 14. The contracting States recognize and accept the President of the Republic as arbiter of differences which may arise in the execution of the present agreement.

ART. 15. The present convention shall take effect from the date of its ratification by the contracting States and its approval by the President of the Republic under the terms of No. 16 of article 48 of the Federal Constitution.

NOTE.—Franc=19.3 cents. Bag=132.276 pounds.

Opposition to the above articles developed, as article 8 provided for a bank of conversion, which was a proposition additional to what the originators of the plan had contemplated. In May, 1906, when the heavy picking of coffee began, the people of the State of Sao Paulo realized that the articles drawn up in February would not be sanctioned by the Federal Government, and modifications were proposed by this State and adopted by the contracting States in July, 1906. The following shows the principal modifications as adopted:

Article 1 was modified as follows:

During the period which will be judged necessary, the contracting States agree to maintain upon the national markets the minimum price of 32$000 to 36$000 (milreis) per bag of 60 kilograms of coffee, type 7 American, for the first year; this price in following years can be raised to 40$000 (milreis), according to the condition of the market. For quality superior to type 7 the prices will be increased proportionately.

If the operations of credit are realized by the three States without the guaranty or indorsement of the Federal Government, the tax of 3 francs per bag, relative to article 6 of the first draft, will be collected by the States and its product will be placed on deposit in order to be used conformably to article 7.

Moreover, the levying of the tax of 3 francs shall begin at the time designated by the contracting States. In so far as the bank of conversion shall not have been created or shall not operate, the States will be able to apply the product of the loan directly to the valorization of coffee.

In fact, the additional act requires that before effecting the loan, of which mention was made in article 8 of the first draft, the government of Sao Paulo will submit the conditions and clauses thereof to the other contracting States as well as the Federal Government in case of indorsement by the Federal Government in order to determine the responsibilities of each one of them.

The articles thus modified were approved by the National Congress, but the bank of conversion was not authorized at this time. But, notwithstanding approval by the Brazilian Government, the authorization for the loan of 15,000,000 pounds sterling was not made at this time and the German bank which had been willing to make

the loan withdrew its offer. Conditions becoming rapidly worse as far as prices were concerned, the State of Sao Paulo decided to attempt to carry out a valorization scheme on its own responsibility. The State borrowed in August, 1906, £1,000,000 sterling from a German syndicate, giving as security bonds issued by the State Treasury, redeemable in one year. In December, 1906, the State borrowed £2,000,000 sterling from a London banking house and £1,000,000 sterling from a New York bank, these loans to be repaid from the export tax collected at Santos. One million pounds of the loan negotiated in London was withheld by the lenders to be used in the repayment of that obtained by the State in August, 1906, from the German bankers.

The total amount borrowed by the State was small compared to that estimated necessary to carry out this project; in order to control more of the coffee, the State therefore contracted with the principal Brazilian exporters to deposit as a guaranty in the exporter's warehouses the coffee which the State had bought, and the exporters were to advance to the State 80 per cent of the value of the coffee so deposited; in this way the State was enabled to control a greater amount of coffee than otherwise. At the end of the fiscal year, i. e., February 28, 1907, the State had purchased 2,596,566 bags of coffee at a cost of $27,596,000. Neither the State nor the exporters who advanced the money to the State on deposited coffee desired to purchase coffee of inferior quality because of the difficulty in finding purchasers for it; it was therefore decided to buy no coffee inferior to type 7, American classification. Strong objections to this course were made by planters, notably in the States of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janerio, which had poorer grades than that specified. It was claimed that the State of Sao Paulo was favored because much of the coffee raised there was of a superior quality, while a large proportion of the poorer grades frequently came from Minas Geraes and Rio de Janerio. On this account the two last-named States asked to be relieved of the export tax of 3 francs ($0.579) per bag. This was not granted, but as a concession to planters who had coffee inferior to type 7, the State of Sao Paulo obtained from the Bank of Brazil a loan of 6,000,000 milreis which was used in the purchase of types 8 and 9.

In June, 1907, the President of Sao Paulo officially declared that all purchases of coffee by the State should cease, the State up to that time having purchased 8,146,123 bags. In his message of July 14, 1907, the President states:

> The State of Sao Paulo, having bought and withdrawn from its market the surplus of the crop of 1906–7, has not deemed it necessary to continue to intervene directly and in a constant fashion upon the markets, which has given rise to the reestablishment of free competition and to the normal resumption of the commerce in coffee. The State does not intend to dispose of the coffees acquired by it and is in possession

of sufficient resources to retain as long as it is necessary the coffees of which it is the owner; it will sell this coffee only when the necessity of consumption demands, and will sell only at compensatory prices, assuring thus to agriculture the advantages which it has had in view and safeguarding the interest of the Treasury without preoccupying itself with profits and losses, the operations of valorization not having been undertaken for speculative purposes.

In October, 1907, the State of Sao Paulo obtained a loan from the Federal Government of Brazil of £3,000,000 sterling, borrowed by the Federal Government from London bankers. In order to meet a part of its obligations the State late in 1907 leased the Sorocabana Railroad (which the State owned) to a French-American syndicate for a loan of £2,000,000 sterling.

The coffee bought by the State was shipped and stored in Havre, Hamburg, New York, New Orleans, Bremen, Marseille, Trieste, London, and Antwerp, except 657,000 bags which was stored in Santos. The State further acquired 328,500 bags, making the grand total bought 8,474,623 bags (1,120,989,232 pounds). In 1908 the State authorized the sale of 1,174,000 bags (155,292,024 pounds), which left remaining on hand 6,994,920 bags (925,260,038 pounds).

In July, 1908, the senate and house of the State of Sao Paulo passed a new law in regard to "valorization," of which the text is as follows:

ART. 1. The State shall levy an additional tax of 20 per cent ad valorem, according to the terms of the law in force, upon the coffee exported by the State, and exceeding 9,000,000 bags in the course of the agricultural year which commences July 1, 1908, 9½ million in the corresponding period of the year commencing July 1, 1909, and 10 million in the following years.

ART. 2. The tax which has been established in article 29 of law 984 of the 29th of December, 1905, is raised to 5 francs or to its equivalent in currency, at the current official rate of exchange. This tax shall apply to all coffees exported from the State.

ART. 3. The government of the State is authorized to negotiate a foreign loan of £15,000,000 sterling, which shall be devoted to complete the necessary measures for the protection of coffee and to convert into a consolidated debt the floating debts or operations of credit which have been made for the same purpose.

SEC. 1. The loan to be contracted shall have, outside of the general guaranties, those special to the coffee which the State has purchased and still possesses, and those concerning the products of the tax referred to in the preceding article.

SEC. 2. The product of the sales of coffee belonging to the State made in due time shall be applied to the amortization of this loan.

SEC. 3. The State shall establish in the contract for the loan the rate of interest and the time when the loan shall fall due, also the exemption from the tax which it may judge necessary.

ART. 4. All laws to the contrary are null and void.

NOTE.—Pound sterling=$4.8665.

Article 1 of this law is of extraordinary importance, for it fixes once for all, with a certain limit, the quantity of coffee which shall be exported by the State of Sao Paulo during succeeding years.

After the enactment of the above law by the State of Sao Paulo it was ratified by the Federal Government. The State of Sao Paulo

then entered into negotiations with several firms of foreign bankers for the purpose of obtaining a loan of £15,000,000 sterling. A syndicate composed of French, English, German, American, and Belgian bankers advanced the money on the following security: (1) The coffee held by the State; (2) an export tax of 5 francs ($0.965) per bag; (3) the guaranty of the Federal Government; and (4) by a charge on the general revenue and assets of the State. The State had at this time 6,994,920 bags of coffee, of which 1,876,644 bags were stored in Havre, 1,747,761 bags in New York, 1,621,023 bags in Hamburg, 1,075,000 bags in Antwerp, and smaller quantities at London, Rotterdam, Bremen, Trieste, and Marseille. This loan of £15,000,000 was to be used to pay off prior loans the State had obtained and also to meet the necessary expenses of carrying out the project. One of the provisions in the contract was that the custody and sale of the stored coffee should be in the hands of a committee composed of seven members, three members being appointed by the firm of J. Henry Schröder & Co., three by the Société Générale of Paris, and the seventh member by the State of Sao Paulo, the last having the power to veto or hold in check any action taken by the other members of the committee, in which case the Bank of England was to act as arbitrator. Another provision in the contract was that the State of Sao Paulo bound itself not to pass any laws relating to coffee without the sanction of the committee.

The committee is authorized by the contract to sell at the market price 500,000 bags during the year 1909–10, 600,000 bags during the year 1910–11, and 700,000 bags in 1911–12 and following years; the committee can, however, sell any or all of this stored coffee at a price of $9.07 or more per 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds) if they so desire, but unless this price is obtained they are only authorized to sell the amount first mentioned. The committee at a meeting held in January, 1909, decided to sell 500,000 bags during the year 1909, provided the price obtained should be $9.07 per 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds). This price was not reached during the year 1909, hence none of the stored coffee was sold by the committee. The committee decided to sell 500,000 bags during the first half of the year 1910 and divided it into four equal lots of 125,000 bags each. The first sale took place January 6, 1910, 75,000 bags being sold at New York at the rate of 9½ cents per pound; in February 50,000 bags were sold at Havre, 50,000 bags at Hamburg, and 25,000 bags at Antwerp. These sales brought a higher price than the minimum stipulated in the contract—47 francs ($9.07) per 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds); at Antwerp the average price was 53.5 francs ($10.33) per 50 kilograms; at Havre the average price paid was 53.68 francs ($10.36) per 50 kilograms; at Hamburg, 50.63 francs ($9.77).

A meeting of the committee held on January 5, 1911, decided that 1,200,000 bags should be sold between the 1st and 30th of April, 1911,

and that no more should be sold during the year. On February 24, 1911, the committee held a meeting at which they ordered that 600,000 bags should be sold on April 1, 1911, 300,000 of which were to be sold on the New York market.

On April 1, 1911, the committee announced that 300,000 bags of Rio and Santos had been sold in New York at 12¾ cents per pound on the basis of Santos No. 6, and that subsequently 300,000 bags on the same basis had been sold in New York at 12¾ cents per pound; and it was also further announced that no further sales would be made in New York during the year, but that the committee had decided to ship about 200,000 bags from London to the United States in order to replenish the Government's stocks in the United States.

On January 25, 1912, the committee announced that 400,000 bags had been that day sold in New York at a price of 15 cents for New York Exchange Standard No. 4; that 300,000 bags would be sold in Europe by tender; that no further sales of Government coffee would be made in the year 1912; and that 300,000 bags of Government Santos at present warehoused in Europe would be shipped to New York.

The vice president of Sao Paulo in his annual message, July 14, 1910, to the congress of that State said that at the close of 1909 the following amounts of coffee were on hand in charge of the valorization committee:

Stored coffee in valorization committee's hands at the close of 1909.

City.	Quantity.		City.	Quantity.	
	Bags.[1]	*Pounds.*		*Bags.*	*Pounds.*
Havre	1,841,776	243,622,762	Trieste	109,807	14,524,831
New York	1,713,365	226,637,069	Marseille	96,861	12,812,386
Hamburg	1,438,205	190,240,005	Bremen	83,907	11,098,882
Antwerp	1,080,311	142,899,218	Genoa	4,500	595,242
London	292,788	38,728,825			
Rotterdam	155,191	20,528,045	Total	6,816,711	901,687,265

[1] Bag=132.276 pounds.

The surtax collected in 1909 amounted to $13,078,030, of which $384,751 were returned to the State of Minas-Geraes and the remainder, $12,693,288, was used in paying the expenses of the committee and a portion of the £15,000,000 ($72,997,500) loan. During the year 1909 £1,000,710 ($4,869,955) was paid toward the redemption of the loan, and on July 1, 1910, £1,419,350 ($6,907,315) was paid, leaving a balance still due on the loan of £12,579,930 ($61,220,229).

VENEZUELA.

Next to Brazil, Venezuela produces more coffee than any other country, although, compared with Brazil's output, the Venezuelan crop is obviously of small proportions. Its importance is due chiefly to the fact that it is Venezuela's leading article of export and in point

of value contributes more to her export trade than all other products combined. The tree was first cultivated in Venezuela in 1784, the seed having been brought from Martinique by a priest who started a small plantation near Caracas. The first exports were 233 bags in 1789. A half century later production had increased to upward of 50,000,000 pounds annually. At present there are about 33,000 coffee plantations in the country, with a total area of about 200,000 acres and an annual production of over 100,000,000 pounds.

Two varieties of Venezuelan coffee are quoted upon the New York market—"La Guiara" and "Maracaibo"—a nomenclature originating from the two exporting ports. "La Guiara" coffee includes that grown in the vicinity of Caracas, Puerto Cabello, and Cumana, and "Maracaibo" that grown near Trujillo, Merida, Tovar, Bocono, San Cristobal, in Venezuela, and near Cucuta in Colombia. "La Guiara" and "Maracaibo" coffees are, therefore, subdivided in the trade into brands indicating the place of growth and are quoted as "Caracas," "Puerto Cabello," and "Cumana," "Trujillo," "Merida," etc., each brand at times bringing a different price. In a general way Venezuelan coffee usually commands a price of from ½ to 2 cents per pound higher than Brazilian.

The total population of Venezuela being only about 2,750,000, the domestic consumption of coffee is not likely to exceed 25,000,000 pounds. The bulk of the crop is exported. The principal takers are the United States and France. These two countries were formerly about equal consumers of Venezuelan coffee, but in late years the United States has been taking more than 50 per cent of the total exports.

The production of coffee for various periods in Venezuela is shown in the following statement:

Production of coffee in Venezuela in specified years.

Year ending June 30—	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Production.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
1830–31	25,453,991	1888–89	112,289,715
1840–41	57,327,043	1889–90	95,170,272
1850–51	83,717,713	1904–5 [1]	86,950,323
1859–60	83,752,559	1905–6 [1]	94,370,089
1872–73	75,570,716	1906–7 [1]	99,200,810
1881–82	94,368,814	1907–8 [1]	90,189,684
1887–88	95,036,908	1908–9 [1]	103,453,539

[1] Exports.

In 1892 Venezuela exported to the United States 53,439,785 pounds of coffee, valued at $9,094,042, but in the next year only 15,161,558 pounds, valued at $2,472,343, were shipped from that source to this country. The great falling off was due to the fact that the United States levied a duty on Venezuelan coffee between 1892 and 1894, no reciprocity treaty existing between these countries at that time. In 1909 the United States imported 54,774,402 pounds of coffee, valued

at $4,959,758; 42,541,675 pounds in 1910, and 39,756,956 pounds in 1911 from Venezuela.

The following table shows the exports of coffee from Venezuela, by countries of destination, 1907–8 and 1908–9:

Exports of raw coffee from Venezuela, by countries, years ending June 30, 1907–8 and 1908–9.

[From reports of Ministerio de Fomento, Venezuela.]

Country of destination.	1907–8	1908–9	Country of destination.	1907–8	1908–9
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	5,201,505	5,858,066	Netherlands	3,107,183	5,576,827
Austria-Hungary	961,900	1,391,110	United Kingdom	369,264	316,240
Belgium	72,302	601,463	Italy	1,235,572	770,138
Cuba	734,445	2,026,586	Other countries	60,591	.....
Spain	2,311,860	3,470,562			
United States	56,258,601	53,581,316	Total	92,277,133	103,453,536
France	21,963,910	29,861,228			

The total exports in 1910–11 were 81,911,022 pounds.

The annual imports of coffee into the United States from Venezuela for the years 1839–1912 are:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Venezuela, 1839–1912.

[From reports of United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1839	12,318,944	1,185,069	9.62	1876	25,187,462	4,581,745	18.19
1840	7,047,670	649,041	9.21	1877	35,714,191	5,962,367	16.69
1841	15,385,120	1,407,364	9.15	1878	38,623,291	6,228,297	16.13
1842	12,415,702	1,027,982	8.28	1879	29,138,035	4,059,213	13.93
June 30—				1880	35,518,910	4,956,068	13.95
1843 [1]	11,441,587	797,871	6.97	1881	42,245,176	5,166,316	12.23
1844	13,050,094	817,058	6.26	1882	43,369,170	4,599,023	10.60
1845	9,450,588	615,115	6.51	1883	47,742,466	4,498,207	9.42
1846	14,148,855	925,290	6.54	1884	53,363,495	5,125,144	9.60
1847	12,806,943	847,896	6.62	1885	53,506,130	4,670,888	8.73
1848	12,720,613	562,576	4.42	1886	54,260,497	4,208,480	7.76
1849	16,685,308	864,996	5.18	1887	59,463,487	6,770,168	11.39
1850	16,220,366	1,293,022	7.97	1888	60,543,164	8,863,599	14.64
1851	17,601,547	1,443,751	8.20	1889	63,114,529	9,138,591	14.48
1852	13,996,027	1,115,944	7.97	1890	57,420,471	9,662,207	16.83
1853	13,732,879	1,128,783	8.22	1891	60,217,980	10,814,874	17.96
1854	11,238,174	1,041,404	9.27	1892	53,439,785	9,094,042	17.02
1855	14,908,933	1,399,976	9.39	1893	15,161,558	2,472,343	16.31
1856	16,546,166	1,631,108	9.86	1894	16,515,888	2,689,479	16.28
1857	10,075,985	1,016,940	10.09	1895	52,710,462	8,872,179	16.83
1858	14,679,919	1,513,541	10.31	1896	52,019,994	8,128,254	15.63
1859	18,944,130	1,727,523	9.12	1897	58,913,154	8,300,672	14.09
1860	11,459,454	1,291,339	11.27	1898	62,983,327	6,171,043	9.80
1861	14,114,662	1,781,151	12.61	1899	61,955,388	4,770,392	7.70
1862	[2] 10,504,047	1,330,466	12.67	1900	42,444,443	3,532,511	8.32
1863	[2] 5,983,200	825,043	13.79	1901	56,492,075	4,638,724	8.21
1864	[2] 15,506,610	2,164,606	13.96	1902	56,314,315	4,180,861	7.42
1865	5,308,201	736,945	13.88	1903	45,123,660	3,666,722	8.13
1866	13,202,769	1,651,660	12.51	1904	62,634,279	4,946,269	7.90
1867	9,817,711	1,134,136	11.55	1905	54,507,410	4,526,036	8.30
1868	17,167,691	1,746,723	10.17	1906	62,796,278	5,542,529	8.83
1869	16,710,889	1,675,272	10.03	1907	59,994,303	5,212,549	8.69
1870	11,358,478	1,269,478	11.18	1908	51,610,511	4,837,862	9.37
1871	20,137,988	2,052,336	10.19	1909	54,774,402	4,959,758	9.05
1872	28,183,607	3,604,496	12.79	1910	42,541,675	3,810,437	8.72
1873	30,526,720	4,828,117	15.82	1911	39,756,956	4,708,295	11.84
1874	23,860,428	4,708,309	19.73	1912	47,109,521	6,925,985	14.70
1875	25,781,256	4,498,140	17.45				

[1] Nine months.

[2] Includes imports from Colombia.

COLOMBIA.

Coffee, the principal crop grown for export in Colombia, is mostly grown in the districts around Ocana, Cucuta, Bucaramanga, Tolima, and in the Department of Cundinamarca. The total production is estimated at 600,000 bags annually, of which 25,000 bags are retained for home consumption. To determine the amount actually exported each year is difficult, since the greater portion is shipped via Venezuela and south Pacific ports. About 460 trees are planted to an acre, and the estimated cost of production is 4½ cents per pound. The freight from Bogota to New York is about $0.029 per pound. The difficulty in getting the crop to a seaport or navigable stream has been a great drawback to a general development of the regions adapted to coffee growing. The altitude in which the best grades thrive is from 1,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level.

The bean is variable in size and when roasted has not so bright an appearance as that grown in Venezuela, Guatemala, or Mexico, but the flavor is very rich. This variety is often used with coffees of other growths to form blends, that grown in the neighborhood of Bucaramanga hardly being distinguishable, it is said, from that grown in the East Indies. The bean grows well in all parts of this country. The United States of late years has been receiving a large portion of the exports, taking over 73 million pounds in 1904, 60 million pounds in 1909, 53 million pounds in 1910, and nearly 55 million pounds in 1911.

The yield in 1912 is estimated to be from 10 to 20 per cent higher than the average. The following is the estimated yield, by Departments, for 1912, as furnished by the United States consul at Barranquilla, Colombia:

Production of coffee in Colombia, by Departments, 1911–12.

Department.	Production.		Department.	Production.	
	Bags.	*Pounds.*		*Bags.*	*Pounds.*
Cucuta	130,000	17,196,000	Medellin	100,000	13,228,000
Bucaramanga	100,000	13,228,000	Buena Ventura	100,000	13,228,000
Ocana	40,000	5,291,000	Quibdo	90,000	11,905,000
Tolima	130,000	17,196,000	Santander	50,000	6,613,000
Bogota	80,000	10,582,000			
Manizales	50,000	6,613,000	Total	870,000	115,080,000

The total number of trees in the Republic is roughly estimated at between 45 and 50 millions.

The imports of coffee into the United States from Colombia each year, 1824–1912, are shown in the statement on following page:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Colombia, 1824–1912.

[From reports of United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.
Sept 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1824	[1] 548,190	70,553	12.87	1868	1,130,352	135,962	12.03
1825	[1] 2,352,912	281,641	11.97	1869	1,872,576	178,600	9.54
1826	[1] 2,189,608	280,922	12.83	1870	1,162,632	130,124	11.19
1827	[1] 2,579,410	259,475	10.06	1871	3,148,365	324,144	10.30
1828	[1] 2,859,619	258,274	9.03	1872	4,142,067	498,696	12.04
1829	[1] 3,319,330	275,962	8.31	1873	4,235,037	642,376	15.17
1830	[1] 2,400,055	208,498	8.69	1874	5,901,238	1,168,673	19.80
1831	[1] 4,122,948	361,082	8.76	1875	5,446,992	950,976	17.46
1832	[1] 5,978,049	664,338	11.11	1876	3,809,251	673,380	17.68
1833	[1] 6,753,710	743,825	11.01	1877	5,665,818	948,063	16.73
1834	[1] 5,859,360	622,650	10.63	1878	5,931,709	1,022,216	17.23
1835	[1] 5,767,268	627,723	10.88	1879	8,938,044	1,354,938	15.16
1836	[1] 4,496,430	487,053	10.83	1880	12,687,423	2,018,471	15.91
1837	[1] 8,674,969	857,920	9.89	1881	7,958,171	1,200,358	15.08
1838	[1] 9,739,288	872,932	8.96	1882	6,966,008	857,612	12.31
1839	200	18	9.00	1883	12,801,726	1,245,434	9.73
1840	.....	.....	.....	1884	8,817,733	887,519	10.07
1841	1,835	220	11.99	1885	4,608,889	482,539	10.47
1842	.....	.....	.....	1886	6,374,667	659,501	10.35
June 30—				1887	13,595,678	1,437,177	10.57
1843 [2]	15,500	1,140	7.35	1888	10,893,354	1,749,862	16.06
1844	286,986	10,951	3.82	1889	16,036,761	2,170,963	13.54
1845	193,811	13,356	6.83	1890	11,974,579	1,849,441	15.44
1846	.....	.....	.....	1891	14,549,168	2,491,811	17.13
1847	2,344	196	8.36	1892	11,792,738	1,988,679	16.86
1848	328,971	20,440	6.21	1893	7,402,545	1,392,252	18.81
1849	33,283	1,991	5.98	1894	2,659,100	443,765	16.69
1850	88,920	5,878	6.61	1895	10,888,132	1,698,250	15.60
1851	94,419	5,261	5.57	1896	19,228,311	3,029,947	15.76
1852	54,783	4,067	7.42	1897	20,939,628	2,834,631	13.54
1853	20,505	1,462	7.13	1898	26,866,104	3,082,202	11.47
1854	225,159	17,267	7.67	1899	28,168,634	2,430,752	8.63
1855	225,275	19,507	8.66	1900	20,050,195	1,397,684	6.97
1856	715,789	65,267	9.12	1901	15,368,228	1,191,663	7.75
1857	863,440	85,247	9.87	1902	18,862,738	1,042,321	5.53
1858	562,202	56,579	10.06	1903	29,392,114	2,045,432	6.96
1859	1,194,378	121,775	10.20	1904	73,594,285	5,082,831	6.91
1860	1,908,221	208,333	10.92	1905	47,756,265	3,517,664	7.37
1861	1,037,838	118,772	11.44	1906	49,576,167	4,102,429	8.28
1862	.....	.....	.....	1907	43,398,453	3,912,987	9.02
1863	.....	.....	.....	1908	47,963,700	3,953,445	8.24
1864	.....	.....	.....	1909	60,183,641	4,832,386	8.03
1865	1,088,834	151,045	13.87	1910	53,332,642	4,286,670	8.04
1866	550,203	69,320	12.60	1911	54,820,900	4,812,430	8.78
1867	1,105,888	168,944	15.28	1912	62,912,252	6,863,784	10.90

[1] Includes imports from Venezuela.

[2] Nine months.

ECUADOR.

Coffee grows in Ecuador both on the mainland and on the islands. It occupies third place in value among the exports of the country, and is shipped principally through the port of Guayaquil. In 1900 exports through this port were 1,506,366 kilograms (3,320,934 pounds), of which 672,716 kilograms (1,483,070 pounds) were shipped to Chile, 296,180 kilograms (652,958 pounds) to the United States, 190,848 kilograms (420,744 pounds) to Germany, 120,516 kilograms (265,690 pounds) to the United Kingdom, 99,555 kilograms (219,479 pounds) to Colombia, 95,094 kilograms (209,644 pounds) to France, and 31,457 kilograms (69,350 pounds) to various other countries.

In 1909 the principal countries importing coffee from Ecuador were Chile, which purchased to the amount of $255,511; United States, $75,500; Germany, $54,844; Panama, $38,580; France, $21,805, and the United Kingdom, Spain, and other countries, which bought lesser amounts.

The estimated area planted to coffee is 32,000 acres and the number of trees about 8,000,000. The trees bloom in December and the picking season is from April to June.

Below may be found the estimated production of coffee in Ecuador, 1900–1910, as forwarded by the United States consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador:

Estimated yield of coffee in Ecuador, 1900–1910.

Year.	Production.		Year.	Production.	
	Metric tons.	*Pounds.*		*Metric tons.*	*Pounds.*
1900	2,814	6,204,000	1906	2,657	5,858,000
1901	2,154	4,749,000	1907	1,143	2,520,000
1902	3,453	7,612,000	1908	3,787	8,349,000
1903	2,642	5,825,000	1909	3,420	7,540,000
1904	3,489	7,692,000	1910	3,938	8,682,000
1905	2,205	4,861,000			

Following are statistics of the imports of coffee into the United States from Ecuador for the years 1887–1911:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Ecuador, 1887–1911.

[From reports of United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending June 30—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending June 30—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1887	484,613	55,757	11.51	1900	750,854	62,458	8.32
1888	342,022	58,799	17.19	1901	148,038	11,508	7.77
1889	936,035	124,378	13.29	1902	339,040	24,878	7.34
1890	514,011	81,863	15.93	1903	1,910,440	143,968	7.54
1891	982,651	159,085	16.19	1904	275,532	22,301	8.09
1892	818,910	127,089	15.52	1905	2,462,971	186,545	7.57
1893	782,296	124,126	15.87	1906	36,058	3,568	9.90
1894	1,163,375	182,314	15.67	1907	1,488,283	123,538	8.30
1895	1,070,208	148,528	13.88	1908	106,400	17,468	16.42
1896	1,371,993	209,671	15.28	1909	1,092,319	77,737	7.12
1897	193,431	22,265	11.51	1910	922,755	69,264	7.51
1898	156,563	12,715	8.12	1911	3,055,082	289,661	9.48
1899	128,120	9,937	7.76				

CHILE.

No coffee of any consequence is grown in Chile, the imports ranging from 5 to 9 million pounds per year.

Below are the imports of coffee into Chile, by countries of origin, 1906–1910:

Imports of coffee into Chile, by countries of origin, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	294,259	228,606	495,925	790,867	426,921
Germany	207,695	336,224	175,773	151,456	235,584
France	1,775	99	.....	49,372	25,518
Spain	.....	.....	.....	3,869	1,830
United States	14,881	20,106	6,404	28,020	61,938
Panama	.....	229,543	228,826	267,308	24,394
Guatemala	557,158	392,165	147,014	485,596	835,896
Costa Rica	74,361	294,237	121,925	68,883	136,178
Ecuador	3,091,015	1,629,717	2,038,825	4,216,264	4,101,217
Brazil	1,651,808	2,034,647	2,082,619	1,776,852	2,415,272
Peru	959,894	739,886	414,399	700,864	968,426
Bolivia	1,190	4,277	4,233	1,455	3,120
Other countries	22,751	41,502	69,621	18,915	33,785
Total	6,876,787	5,951,009	5,785,564	8,559,721	9,270,079

PERU.

The coffee district of Peru is in the central part of the country and in the Huanuco district.

The average annual production is estimated at about 3,000,000 kilograms (6,613,800 pounds) of which two-thirds is for home consumption and one-third for export, chiefly to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Chile. The chief drawback to the raising of coffee in this country is the lack of labor and poor transportation facilities. The coffee tree, which in other countries usually requires high altitudes, does well on the lowlands of the Pacific coast of Peru, the reason being that the climate of the district is not tropical but subtropical and the temperature about the same as in tropical countries with an altitude of 3,000 feet.

Exports of coffee from Peru, by countries of destination, 1905–1909.

Country of destination.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	1,072,580	355,864	625,610	623,997	44,160
Argentina	3,219	8,922	8,598	5,622	.....
Chile	497,322	692,588	745,446	541,747	578,128
France	3,697	26,579	3,355	12,381	1,025
United Kingdom	466,804	231,933	395,878	365,258	75,441
Italy	223,150	3,097	28,572	43,744	14,043
Spain	.....	12,125	10,141	3,305	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	22,009	20,282	.....
Other countries	377	4,436	2,564	2,396	23,602
Total	2,267,149	1,335,544	1,842,173	1,618,732	736,399

Imports of coffee into Peru, by countries of origin, 1905–1909.

Country of origin.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Bolivia	21,702	1,563	2,162	52,229	855
Brazil	2,809	146,350	100,774	893	121,793
Ecuador	3,485	168	38,345	57,776	9,385
Germany	.....	450	2,619	2,646	16,605
France	.....	.....	5,946	.....	3,957
United Kingdom	.....	.....	534	406	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,984
Other countries	44,207	75	132	88	.....
Total raw	72,203	148,606	150,512	114,038	154,579
Total ground	4,273	1,825	3,020	7,709	3,170
Total	76,476	150,431	153,532	121,747	157,749

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is not an important factor in the international coffee trade although coffee is grown in the Departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and El Beni, wherein the most notable districts are Yungas, Caupalican, Espiritu Santo, and Valle Grande. A trade estimate of production in 1908 was 1,500,000 pounds. About 150,000 pounds are exported annually; most of it is consigned to Chile. One of the varieties produced, "Yungas," is considered by experts to be of superior quality, but the production is limited. The system of cultivation is rather primitive and consists largely of clearing the ground twice a year of weeds. The best grades are grown at an altitude of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. It is expected that when transportation facilities are extended a much larger area will be devoted to coffee culture than at present.

DUTCH GUIANA.

The production of coffee in this country in recent years shows a slight decrease. According to a report made by the United States consul in Surinam the exports in 1901 were shipped to the following countries: Netherlands, 42,227 kilograms (93,094 pounds); United States, 148,320 kilograms (326,986 pounds); United Kingdom, 427 kilograms (941 pounds); and 1,368 kilograms (3,016 pounds) to various other countries, having a total valuation of $26,810. About the year 1800 this country produced more than fifteen million pounds annually.

Production and exports of coffee in Dutch Guiana for a series of years.

[From Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1909.]

Calendar year.	Production.		Exports.		Calendar year.	Production.		Exports.	
	Kilos.	*Pounds.*	*Kilos.*	*Pounds.*		*Kilos.*	*Pounds.*	*Kilos.*	*Pounds.*
1875	37,357	82,357	644	1,420	1904	233,375	514,499	185,236	408,371
1890	7,138	15,736	216	476	1905	269,218	593,518	105,270	232,078
1895	107,068	236,042	45,567	100,457	1906	218,000	480,603	116,468	256,765
1900	196,431	433,052	192,342	424,037	1907	236,560	521,520	162,964	359,270
1901	303,953	670,095	159,134	350,827	1908	502,900	1,108,693	140,729	310,251
1902	240,191	529,525	180,285	397,456	1909	250,400	552,032	183,849	405,314
1903	269,218	593,518	238,774	526,401					

Below may be found the imports of coffee into the United States from Dutch Guiana for the years 1894–1911:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Dutch Guiana, 1894–1911.

[From reports of United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending June 30—	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending June 30—	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1894	17,916	3,294	18.39	1903	284,048	23,256	8.19
1895	36,371	3,675	10.10	1904	443,340	33,772	7.62
1896	1,974	345	17.48	1905	334,647	28,637	8.56
1897	.....	.....	.....	1906	191,866	17,305	9.02
1898	43,660	3,422	7.84	1907	344,109	34,704	10.08
1899	45,895	4,090	8.91	1908	333,374	36,071	10.82
1900	409,601	31,699	7.74	1909	324,343	34,409	10.61
1901	178,494	19,082	10.69	1910	282,038	31,520	11.18
1902	455,943	37,851	8.30	1911	360,482	43,486	12.06

FRENCH GUIANA.

Very little coffee is raised in French Guiana at the present time, and in late years the imports have ranged from 82,000 to more than 700,000 pounds annually.

The subjoined statement shows the imports of coffee into French Guiana, by countries, for the years 1896–1906:

Imports of coffee into French Guiana, by countries, 1896–1906.

[From Statistiques du Commerce, des Colonies Francaises.]

Year.	France.	Brazil.	British Guiana.	Dutch Guiana.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1896	104,606	[1]	49,806	5,692	8,920	8,005	177,029
1897	35,979	[1]	7,039	66	10,375	28,402	81,861
1898	15,818	[1]	10,472	.....	2,330	52,919	81,539
1899	55,721	[1]	12,714	.....	5,066	19,963	93,464
1900	52,712	[1]	9,334	.....	17,584	7,796	87,426
1901	57,752	[1]	4,286	1,155	14,936	18,728	96,857
1902	61,186	93,894	917	.....	1,801	40,191	197,989
1903	63,058	84,311	.....	106	126	308	147,909
1904	39,751	34,965	390	137	254	15,745	91,242
1905	40,490	69,436	.....	.....	.....	15,996	125,922
1906	580,634	144,198	999	.....	.....	4	725,835

[1] Included in other countries.

URUGUAY.

The climate of Uruguay is not suitable for the cultivation of coffee. The imports in late years range from 2 to 3.8 million pounds annually.

In the following table are shown the imports of coffee into Uruguay, 1890–1909:

Imports of coffee into Uruguay, 1890–1909.

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
1890	2,191,696	1897	2,112,509	1904	2,294,989
1891	2,282,716	1898	2,216,344	1905	3,212,102
1892	1,738,759	1899	2,542,656	1906	3,531,769
1893	2,016,312	1900	2,213,544	1907	3,560,429
1894	2,165,175	1901	3,205,389	1908	3,769,866
1895	2,425,635	1902	2,391,991	1909	3,802,935
1896	2,543,950	1903	2,563,950		

PARAGUAY.

The following is taken from a report of the United States consul at Asuncion, Paraguay:

That coffee trees can be cultivated in Paraguay is now being demonstrated by the success of a few small plantations situated in the Department of Altos, a short distance northeast of Asuncion, in the cordillera, or chain of mountainous hills extending from Brazilian territory as far west as the Paraguay River. For many years coffee has been produced in Paraguay in small quantities by householders, for their own use; but until the success referred to above only failure has resulted from the efforts of those who have attempted to cultivate the tree for commercial purposes. The principal reason for such failure seemed to be in the application of theories which may have been found practicable in other countries, without studying local conditions and adapting the culture of the plant thereto. Success has been attained in the same locality where earlier efforts met with failure. From last year's crop a grower, who is also the purchaser of about a third of the amount produced in his immediate vicinity, bought 81,571 pounds. The product is all marketed in Asuncion, where it is sold as Brazilian coffee at a price of about $4.55 in American money per 22 pounds.

The producers of this coffee are Paraguayans, and it is noteworthy that this is the first result of anything like intensive cultivation, requiring a number of years to bring their work to fruition, by the people of this race. Profiting by the mistakes of their predecessors, they have studied the needs of the plant—not an uncommon plant in Paraguay—and by practical care have brought it to a flourishing condition. The depth of soil, the absence of tophus near the surface, the rare occurrence of frost, which is never sufficient to endanger the plant, the general elevation of the land, and the abundance of trees giving the kind of shade necessary, all contribute to assure success if practical methods and the proper degree of care are employed.

It is estimated that half a million trees will soon be in bearing condition in the Department of Altos. As much as 11 pounds has been gathered from a single tree, but this is exceptional. Ten thousand trees is the largest number in any one plantation, the average being from 1,500 to 2,000 to a plantation.

ARGENTINA.

Very little coffee is grown in Argentina and that only in the provinces of Salta and Jujuy. In 1906 there were about 350 acres under coffee cultivation and the agricultural statistics of Argentina show that there were 3,300 acres under cultivation in 1909.

The following table shows the imports of coffee into Argentina for the years 1896–1911:

Imports of coffee into Argentina, 1896–1911.

[From El Comercio Exterior, Argentina.]

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
1896	10,119,000	1902	12,116,000	1907	21,626,000
1897	8,217,000	1903	18,503,000	1908	22,086,000
1898	10,800,000	1904	16,931,000	1909	25,529,000
1899	10,077,000	1905	18,516,000	1910	26,994,000
1900	10,657,000	1906	20,229,000	1911	24,555,000
1901	13,684,000				

The table below shows the imports of coffee into the United States from South America in the years 1821–1911. It is interesting to note the tremendous growth of the imports of coffee into the the United States from South America, beginning in 1821, when less than 2 million pounds were imported. Three times within the last 10 years the imports have amounted to more than 900 million pounds annually. The greatest amount received during any fiscal year from this source was nearly 975 million pounds in 1902.

Imports of coffee into the United States from South America, 1821–1911.

[From reports United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1821	1,715,306	386,195	22.51	1866	140,687,763	15,429,514	10.97
1822	3,393,401	791,624	23.33	1867	158,062,466	16,690,144	10.56
1823	3,709,115	818,231	22.06	1868	217,631,506	21,503,043	9.88
1824	6,547,022	978,449	14.94	1869	224,057,069	21,109,839	9.42
1825	5,067,711	637,000	12.57	1870	195,950,088	19,725,242	10.07
1826	5,233,497	627,628	11.99	1871	280,760,086	26,716,255	9.52
1827	7,726,838	773,180	10.01	1872	226,716,293	28,095,126	12.39
1828	18,187,640	1,822,685	10.02	1873	241,009,272	36,333,009	15.08
1829	14,482,360	1,422,936	9.83	1874	226,123,587	43,220,293	19.11
1830	17,066,273	1,481,544	8.68	1875	260,930,387	40,548,516	15.54
1831	19,046,129	1,469,020	7.71	1876	281,582,212	45,780,986	16.26
1832	31,714,579	2,924,184	9.22	1877	268,687,266	42,933,020	15.98
1833	36,315,117	3,893,873	10.72	1878	256,320,475	42,640,691	16.64
1834	32,598,903	3,459,805	10.61	1879	311,914,284	37,209,521	11.93
1835	41,577,054	4,234,080	10.18	1880	344,939,081	44,830,286	13.00
1836	51,350,096	5,112,193	9.96	1881	339,532,791	41,980,273	12.36
1837	42,691,114	4,130,518	9.68	1882	365,818,920	34,979,153	9.56
1838	37,169,588	3,197,882	8.60	1883	433,448,795	33,546,237	7.74
1839	61,076,363	5,334,942	8.73	1884	409,986,766	36,068,148	8.80
1840	54,579,880	4,666,158	8.55	1885	465,075,191	35,522,766	7.64
1841	74,970,455	6,582,061	8.78	1886	452,803,344	31,261,707	6.90
1842	73,847,356	5,710,364	7.73	1887	436,638,590	44,688,473	10.23
June 30—				1888	312,167,935	44,166,545	14.15
1843[1]	61,246,713	4,210,323	6.87	1889	454,022,830	56,327,668	12.41
1844	108,629,862	6,630,986	6.10	1890	379,914,082	57,257,638	15.07
1845	88,212,422	5,030,407	5.70	1891	403,172,111	75,491,052	18.72
1846	113,149,576	6,977,877	6.17	1892	519,098,734	106,968,124	20.61
1847	108,546,878	6,575,739	6.06	1893	452,780,856	61,126,736	13.50
1848	125,251,925	6,627,567	5.29	1894	398,327,339	63,717,709	16.00
1849	139,448,514	7,654,021	5.49	1895	500,708,397	71,059,496	14.19
1850	106,735,321	8,729,824	8.18	1896	467,791,219	65,397,506	13.98
1851	125,388,606	10,340,023	8.25	1897	622,925,225	63,953,175	10.27
1852	152,242,573	11,187,593	7.35	1898	751,122,513	50,396,114	6.71
1853	167,428,390	12,999,284	7.76	1899	718,750,143	42,470,601	5.91
1854	128,484,126	11,409,105	8.88	1900	659,887,360	38,929,513	5.90
1855	150,715,547	13,254,718	8.79	1901	738,707,648	50,877,069	6.89
1856	197,728,571	17,808,644	9.01	1902	974,509,342	59,171,849	6.07
1857	208,184,591	19,085,693	9.17	1903	802,826,346	48,534,751	6.05
1858	164,166,476	15,807,296	9.63	1904	878,733,584	58,168,080	6.62
1859	213,853,486	20,203,038	9.45	1905	925,332,189	72,395,955	7.82
1860	170,266,859	18,517,197	10.88	1906	737,760,494	60,790,337	8.24
1861	160,843,826	17,615,146	10.95	1907	883,835,068	66,500,443	7.52
1862	105,169,204	12,013,941	11.42	1908	797,862,568	57,162,554	7.16
1863	65,033,542	8,187,755	12.59	1909	934,819,525	66,972,261	7.16
1864	106,093,089	12,720,498	11.99	1910	796,321,170	61,114,914	7.67
1865	86,962,996	8,690,670	9.99	1911	749,160,158	76,306,002	10.19

[1] Nine months.

NORTH AMERICA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Central America began shipping coffee to the United States about 1840, the imports in that year amounting to 86,111 pounds, which was less than 0.1 per cent of the total from all sources. Imports from this source in 1911 amounted to 52,282,148 pounds, or about 6 per cent of the total takings from all countries. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in volume of imports from this source, the percentage of the total derived from Central America has not increased so strikingly because of the heavy takings from South America. In 1840 the imports from Brazil were 47,412,756 pounds and in 1911 651,148,172 pounds, or more than twelve times the quantity imported from Central America, and in some years the imports from Venezuela and Colombia each amount to more than the total received from Central America. In 1840 the United States imported from the West Indies over four hundred times more coffee than from Central America, but the proportion grew less each year until, in 1911, the Central American States furnished more than eight times the amount received from the West Indies.

GUATEMALA.

Coffee is the principal crop of Guatemala and the number of plantations have increased in recent years. Scarcity of labor has been and continues to be the main obstacle to a more rapid increase of production in the extensive lands so well suited to the growth of the tree. It is estimated that the gathering of the crop at the present time furnishes employment for about one-half the population. The tree attains its complete growth in this country in about seven years, but begins bearing in small quantities at the age of two years. The average bean is large and symmetrical in form, and in color varies from dark green to blue. The temperature most suitable to the culture is from 60° to 90° F. On altitudes of from 1,500 to 2,500 feet the young trees have to be shaded from the heat of the sun, and on plantations with an altitude of 4,500 feet and over must be sheltered from the cold north winds. The majority of the plantations are in the Departments of Amatitlan, Escuintla, Sacatepeques, Chimaltenango, Solola, Suchitepequez, Retalhuleu, Quezaltenango, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, and Alta Vera Paz. It is estimated that there are 145,000 acres, bearing 67 million trees, under cultivation, and the average annual production in late years has been about 75,000,000 pounds. Practically the entire crop is exported. The coffee year extends from October 1 to September 30.

The cultivation of coffee in the Department of Alta Vera Paz, which has its outlet on the Atlantic coast, via Belize, is virtually

under the control of German and American settlers. Land and labor are cheaper in this section than on the Pacific slope, but, on the other hand, the yield per tree is much smaller and averages only about a pound per tree, while on the Pacific slope it runs from 2 to 4 pounds.

The following shows the total production of coffee in Guatemala, 1904–1909:

Production of coffee in Guatemala, 1904–1909.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1904	82,317,000	1907	89,232,000
1905	68,856,000	1908	82,134,000
1906	90,059,000	1909	81,120,000

The export trade has been characterized by a marked increase in the shipments to Germany. According to a report of the United States consul general at Guatemala the exports in 1878–79 were principally to the following destinations: California, 7,500,000 pounds; United Kingdom, 16,300,000 pounds; Germany, 2,800,000 pounds; France, 2,500,000 pounds; New York, 400,000 pounds; Belgium, 200,000 pounds; and 170,000 pounds to South America. In 1898–99 the total exports were 83,782,724, of which 50,653,386 pounds were consigned to Germany; in 1908–9 the total exports were 61,572,614 pounds, of which 38,485,153 pounds were shipped to Germany. Of the average yearly production in late years about 52 per cent was consigned to Germany, 32.95 per cent to the United States, 12.76 per cent to the United Kingdom, 0.614 per cent to Chile, 0.507 per cent to Austria-Hungary, 0.244 per cent to British Honduras, and 0.483 per cent to various other countries. In the subjoined statement, taken from reports of the United States consul general in Guatemala, the exports of coffee from that country are shown for an early series of years, which, taken in conjunction with the statement of exports in 1905–6 to 1908–9 compiled from official publications of Guatemala, will show the development of the industry in this country. Data showing the exports for years not given are not available.

Exports of coffee from Guatemala for a series of years.

Year ending June 30—	Pounds.	Year ending June 30—	Pounds.
1871–72	11,322,900	1880–81	28,976,200
1872–73	13,913,700	1881–82	26,037,200
1873–74	15,050,600	1882–83	31,327,100
1874–75	16,158,300	1883–84	40,406,900
1879–80	25,201,600	1884–85	37,130,600

Exports of coffee from Guatemala, by countries of destination, 1905–6 to 1908–9.

Country.	1905–6		1906–7		1907–8		1908–9	
	Quintals.	*Pounds.*	*Quintals.*	*Pounds.*	*Quintals.*	*Pounds.*	*Quintals.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	468,068	47,462,095	413,043	41,882,560	517,918	52,516,885	379,538	38,485,153
Austria-Hungary	4,651	471,611	6,258	634,561	6,833	692,866	9,732	986,825
Chile	5,059	512,983	7,209	730,993	13,911	1,410,575	2,343	237,580
Spain	1,030	104,442	3,172	321,641	4,430	449,202	1,121	113,669
United States	276,428	28,029,799	204,877	20,774,528	302,504	30,673,906	146,588	14,864,023
France	2,191	222,167	900	91,260	1,337	135,572	734	74,428
United Kingdom	121,159	12,285,523	98,768	10,015,075	108,072	10,958,501	66,701	6,763,481
Other countries	8,024	813,634	490	49,686	1,376	139,526	468	47,455
Total	886,610	89,902,254	734,717	74,500,304	956,381	96,977,033	607,225	61,572,614

The total exports for the calendar year 1910 were 86,163,000 pounds and 83,794,000 pounds in 1911. Quintal=101.4 pounds.

The United States imported 19,520,999 pounds of coffee from Guatemala in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

COSTA RICA.

Coffee was first planted in Costa Rica in 1796 from seed brought from Habana by Navarro. The first seeds were planted at Cartago, where it is said the original trees were still standing a few years ago. Since the independence of the country the policy of the Government has been to encourage the industry. Don Juan Mora, the first president (1824–1833), exempted coffee from export duties and granted special privileges to cultivators. The coffee from this country is highly esteemed and owes its quality to the soil, climate, moisture, and, according to many experts, principally to the thin axilla which covers the bean and which the humidity of the climate seems to cause to adhere closely to it. Some shipments to England do not have the axilla removed until after reaching their destination; this custom, thought by some to improve the bean, acts as a preserver, within which the bean matures more completely than when deprived of this covering almost immediately after being picked.

The tree in this country begins bearing to a small extent at two years old and reaches full bearing capacity about seven years of age. Trees are set 10 or 15 feet apart each way—about 500 trees to the acre. The annual cost of operating a coffee plantation varies according to the nature of the soil, etc., but the general average is about $6 per acre. According to the census of 1890 there were 8,130 coffee plantations and 26,558,251 trees which produced 33,363,200 pounds that year. Statistics collected by the Costa Rican Government in 1892 gave 8,232 coffee plantations having 26,680,907 trees—36,367,300 pounds of coffee were exported that year. San Jose, Alajuela, Cartago, and Heredia are the principal producing provinces. It is said that nearly all lands suitable for coffee culture have been taken up, and the tendency is toward reduction rather than increase of produc-

tion. According to the census of 1907 there were 84,375 acres planted to coffee in this country.

As early as 1861 exports amounted to more than 10,000,000 pounds; in 1884 they were estimated at 36,000,000 pounds. The bulk of the coffee exported is consigned to the United Kingdom, comparatively small consignments being made to the United States, Germany, France, and other countries. The heaviest imports of coffee ever made into the United States from Costa Rica were 24,090,169 pounds, valued at $2,520,451, in 1907. In 1909 they amounted to 2,956,093 pounds valued at $330,827, in 1910 to 3,259,304 pounds, and in 1911 to 17,180,464 pounds.

In the statement which follows is shown the exports of coffee from Costa Rica, by countries of destination, in the years 1902–3 to 1909–10, the United Kingdom being the destination of the bulk of the shipments while the United States, Germany, and France were the destination of nearly all the remaining:

Exports of coffee from Costa Rica, by countries of destination, 1902–3 to 1909–10.

Country of destination.	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	2,676,841	1,789,037	2,961,635	3,366,733	4,245,471	1,714,625	1,330,642	2,337,734
United States	6,388,236	1,819,628	8,031,492	2,840,288	4,963,891	1,042,829	2,396,133	2,817,624
France	1,241,816	539,234	662,099	799,657	823,449	283,174	1,145,640	432,708
United Kingdom	27,756,661	23,447,519	27,894,572	23,214,985	28,028,381	16,668,544	21,566,056	26,115,454
Other countries	147,925	134,978	237,806	145,090	134,698	82,715	83,096	35,943
Total	38,211,479	27,730,396	39,787,604	30,366,753	38,195,888	19,791,887	26,521,567	31,739,463

The total exports for the calendar year 1911 amounted to 27,867,466 pounds.

SALVADOR.

The history of coffee production in Salvador dates back to 1852, the plants having been brought from Habana. The first large plantations were established in 1876 in the Department of La Paz. Coffee is now grown in all districts with an altitude of from 1,500 to 4,000 feet. It is by far the most important crop of the country and has for years constituted in value more than one-half the total exports. The most productive plantations at the present time are in the Departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Ahuachapam, La Libertad, San Salvador, San Vincente, La Paz, and San Miguel. The trees begin bearing when 2 or 3 years old, reach their maximum production at 7 or 8 years of age, and continue bearing for about 30 years. It is estimated that about 166,000 acres are under coffee cultivation. Nearly all land suitable for coffee growing is now under cultivation, and it may be expected that increase of production in the future will be more by intensive cultivation and more extensive use of

fertilizers than by planting additional trees. In 1911 only about 527 tons of fertilizers were imported.

Gathering the crop begins in November on the lowlands and continues until March, when the picking in the highest altitudes is finished. The exports in any calendar year consist partly of coffee matured and picked in that year and partly of that grown in the preceding year.

The estimated annual production in recent years has ranged between 55 and 65 million pounds, of which from 50 to 60 million pounds are exported. Production in detail, as given by official publications, was as follows: 1905–6, 65,709,830 pounds; 1906–7, 57,425,157 pounds; 1907–8, 56,320,285 pounds; 1910–11, 74,000,000 pounds; and 1911–12, 70,000,000 pounds. In 1883 and 1884, respectively, Salvador exported 22,744,029 and 22,427,971 pounds.

The exports of coffee from Salvador, in years beginning July 1, 1901–1910, show a fairly uniform export each year. The largest exports in recent years were in 1904, when they totaled nearly 79 million pounds.

Exports of coffee from Salvador, 1901–1910.

Year beginning July 1—	Pounds.	Year beginning July 1—	Pounds.
1901	50,101,756	1906	68,952,128
1902	41,619,090	1907	58,751,356
1903	58,097,158	1908	57,589,360
1904	78,552,505	1909	63,330,077
1905	64,480,526	1910	62,764,000

The exports of coffee from Salvador in the selected years 1908–9 and 1911–12 are shown below, by countries of destination:

Exports of coffee from Salvador, by countries of destination, 1908–9 and 1911–12.

Country of destination.	1908–9	1911–12	Country of destination.	1908–9	1911–12
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	13,043,473	13,310,068	Italy	5,042,005	4,372,672
Austria-Hungary	3,066,909	3,791,346	Norway	343,296	(1)
Chile	93,185	(1)	Sweden	712,343	(1)
Spain	2,332,933	2,226,440	British East Indies	104,156	(1)
United States	10,637,917	13,733,717	Panama	34,395	(1)
France	18,858,488	16,117,226	Other countries	90,494	2,304,315
United Kingdom	3,217,083	2,695,415			
Netherlands	12,683	(1)	Total	57,589,360	58,551,199

[1] Included in other countries.

The value of coffee exported in 1900–1901 was $3,027,335, while the value of all exports for that year was $3,653,183.

In 1911 the United States imported 13,533,653 pounds of coffee from Salvador, valued at $1,386,001.

NICARAGUA.

The principal agricultural product of Nicaragua is coffee. It grows everywhere in this country, doing especially well on slightly elevated places. The average production at an altitude of from 200 to 2,000 feet above sea level is generally from one-half to 1 pound per tree; at an elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet the yield ranges from 1 to 5 pounds per tree and at a higher altitude the yield diminishes gradually. The planting and raising of coffee on the Atlantic slope would probably develop greatly, it is said, if there were better and less costly means of transportation. The industry is carried on upon an extensive scale in the Departments of Managua, Carazo, Matagalpa, Chontales, and Jinotega. In Matagalpa and Jinotega the large plantations are worked by colonies of Americans and Germans who apply the natural water power to the operation of the required machinery. At 2 years of age the trees commence bearing, and increase in yield each year until the maximum is reached when 7 or 8 years old.

It was estimated that, in 1891, 76,000 acres were devoted to coffee culture, and in 1892 that there were 25,748,600 coffee trees in Nicaragua. The bulk of the coffee is exported to Europe, freight rates thither being lower than to the United States and prices higher. Laborers especially attached to coffee plantations are exempt from military duty.

The following statement shows the production of coffee in Nicaragua for the years 1879–80 to 1891–92. This statement, taken in comparison with the exports of recent years, will give an idea of the growth of this industry:

Production of coffee in Nicaragua, 1879–80 to 1891–92.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1879–80	3,579,155	1886–87	7,355,558
1880–81	4,592,267	1887–88	6,943,722
1881–82	4,764,567	1888–89	8,941,144
1882–83	7,431,820	1889–90	8,533,364
1883–84	5,535,202	1890–91	11,542,784
1884–85	7,340,651	1891–92	9,283,311
1885–86	7,152,124		

Figures on production 1892–93 to 1906–7 are not available. The estimated production in 1907–8 was 20,000,000 pounds; 1908–9, 17,900,000 pounds; and 1909–10, over 16,000,000 pounds, of which only 4,000,000 would be gathered owing to political disturbances.

The exports, by countries of destination, 1889–1900 and 1904–5, are shown in the statement on the following page.

Exports of coffee from Nicaragua, by principal countries of destination, 1899–1900 and 1904–5.

Country of destination.	1899–1900.	1904–5.	Country of destination.	1899–1900.	1904–5.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	815,363	1,069,169	Netherlands	[1]	229,179
France	1,001,656	4,647,875	Austria-Hungary	83,056	112,381
Germany	5,556,684	7,314,905	Sweden	[1]	98,101
United Kingdom	2,221,247	3,700,967	Chile	19,349	.....
Belgium	[1]	6,085	Other countries	10,464	6,973
Italy	500,457	724,357			
Colombia	2,962	19,443	Total	10,211,238	17,929,435

[1] Included in other countries.

HONDURAS.

Coffee of fine quality is grown on the uplands of the interior of Honduras, the plant thriving best at an altitude of from 1,000 to 4,000 feet. The principal plantations are in the Departments of Santa Barbara, Copan, Cortez, La Paz, Choluteca, and El Paraiso. The chief obstacle to the progress of the industry has been insufficient means of transportation to the coast. The principal ports of shipment are the ports of Truxillo and Puerto Cortes. Nearly all coffee grown in this country is small, round of berry, and bluish green in color. It commands a high price, especially in France.

The estimated average annual production in recent years is given at about 5 million pounds. In 1889 the United States imported from Honduras 3,322,502 pounds, valued at $418,690; in 1911 only 274,473 pounds, valued at $28,601.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Little coffee is grown in British Honduras, most of the supply being imported. The following contains the only available figures on production, 1899–1910; the returns, however, are only partial, as some districts did not report:

Production of coffee in British Honduras, 1899–1910.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1899	9,800	1905	13,400
1900	5,100	1906	11,500
1901	910	1907	10,300
1902	12,960	1908	10,300
1903	8,505	1909	10,300
1904	48,900	1910	10,300

The table following, compiled from reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the quantity of coffee imported into the United States, 1886–1911, from Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Prior to 1886 imports from these countries were not reported separately.

Imports of coffee into the United States from Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, 1886–1911.

Year ending June 30—	Guatemala.	Costa Rica.	Salvador.	Nicaragua.	Honduras.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1886	13,341,119	4,750,594	10,361,373	1,398,331	16,319	29,867,736
1887	15,645,848	7,211,833	6,813,774	2,996,760	66,087	32,734,302
1888	10,056,038	7,928,110	10,155,921	2,788,781	57,981	30,986,831
1889	13,360,624	7,596,955	11,306,097	3,743,372	3,322,502	39,329,550
1890	11,847,909	6,896,680	8,096,372	3,735,196	202,641	30,778,798
1891	13,715,289	11,129,390	10,498,931	1,490,682	53,507	36,887,799
1892	17,052,118	8,560,428	14,898,127	2,862,634	93,926	43,467,233
1893	14,931,839	13,310,617	7,880,932	940,003	96,664	37,160,055
1894	13,829,301	12,431,806	18,148,884	2,605,636	393,707	47,409,334
1895	16,230,232	17,332,632	21,597,327	3,151,539	583,619	58,895,349
1896	12,252,737	17,065,026	7,462,687	1,652,937	197,804	38,631,191
1897	11,569,772	19,300,381	7,147,369	2,432,472	528,551	40,978,545
1898	12,443,464	13,748,544	7,559,110	1,815,716	295,931	35,862,765
1899	14,925,313	16,625,721	11,191,700	2,248,251	314,815	45,305,800
1900	17,528,262	17,319,329	6,616,775	1,748,042	579,840	43,792,248
1901	27,994,843	17,194,799	9,685,597	5,568,577	176,592	60,620,408
1902	21,624,355	17,036,091	5,186,417	2,469,564	198,227	46,514,654
1903	20,060,263	21,416,585	10,671,330	3,831,446	264,029	56,243,653
1904	19,996,043	14,396,928	10,391,959	1,090,784	761,512	46,637,226
1905	24,406,985	21,341,564	11,870,122	1,560,298	318,674	59,497,643
1906	27,793,478	21,991,437	12,333,970	1,235,016	130,067	63,483,968
1907	27,732,521	24,090,169	11,213,571	1,124,106	87,663	64,248,030
1908	17,211,819	11,814,266	9,212,505	1,220,619	494,922	39,954,131
1909	26,370,598	2,956,093	10,025,794	907,092	402,826	40,662,403
1910	13,780,673	3,259,304	11,519,532	1,214,032	135,200	29,908,741
1911	19,520,999	17,180,464	13,533,653	1,615,483	274,473	52,125,072

PANAMA.

Coffee grows wild all over the Pacific coast region of this country. It is, moreover, systematically cultivated in the Boquete Valley by American and English planters, and the bean is said to be of fine quality. Small shipments have been made at times to New York and the product sold for high prices, but at present production is not equal to domestic consumption.

The statement below shows the imports of coffee into the United States from Panama, 1904–1911:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Panama, 1904–1911.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value.[1]
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1904	85,578	5,858	1908	247,955	19,962
1905	65,475	5,974	1909	89,611	8,389
1906	50,480	3,827	1910	141,601	11,601
1907	188,105	22,510	1911	157,126	13,576

[1] At ports whence imported.

Statistics are not available showing the imports of coffee into Panama from any country. The shipments of raw and roasted or prepared coffee from the United States to Panama, 1904–1911, are shown by the table on the following page.

Exports of raw and roasted or prepared coffee from the United States to Panama, 1904–1911.

Year ending June 30—	Raw.		Roasted or prepared.	
	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Quantity.	Value.[1]
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1904	4,616	351	480	148
1905	47,500	4,425	15,154	3,065
1906	45,240	3,897	41,292	8,065
1907	57,874	4,999	59,836	15,628
1908	150,532	11,914	116,299	23,095
1909	136,304	12,162	60,051	9,404
1910	180,676	24,362	198,258	28,115
1911	5,055	589	247,464	39,689

[1] Value at ports of export.

MEXICO.

Coffee, first introduced in 1790, was not cultivated to any great extent until 1818; in fact, it was not until about 1870 that it was grown in sufficient quantities to enter notably into the export trade. The tree is cultivated quite extensively in portions of Acayucan, Chicontepec, Cosamaloapan, Coatpec, Cordoba, Huatusco, Jalacingo, Minatitlan, Misantlan, Orizaba, Ozuluama, Papantla, Tuxtlas, and Zongolica in the State of Vera Cruz, and in some of the divisions in the States of Oaxaca, Chiapas, Colima, and Michoacan. Several companies have been organized in the United States for the purpose of cultivating coffee in the State of Oaxaca, and this product is shipped mostly to St. Louis, Mo., where it is roasted and distributed for sale. The Mexican bean is greenish-yellow in color and its flavor is considered excellent. The best qualities, it is claimed, are grown in the western region of the table-land of the States of Colima and Michoacan, but only a small quantity is available for export, as the production from these States is hardly sufficient for home consumption.

The coffee mostly cultivated is a subvariety of the Mocha berry. Another variety grown, although not in large quantities, is known as the myrtle berry. This variety is distinguished from the Mocha by a larger leaf and growth at low altitudes. It has been stated that the growing of coffee in Mexico may be so increased as to supply the markets of the world with more coffee than do all other producing countries except Brazil. The crop is generally gathered by women and children, who are paid about 25 cents per basket of 10 to 15 pounds of clean coffee. About 3 bushels of berries a day can be picked by a good worker. This will yield about 30 pounds of dry coffee.

The picking season begins about November 15 and lasts until February. The trees continue bearing for about 30 years, although some 60 years old still yield good crops. The average yield per tree is about 1½ pounds, but with intelligent pruning and manuring it may be increased to 3 pounds. In isolated cases trees yield from 5 to 7 pounds each.

The first recorded exports of coffee from Mexico to the United States were 216,850 pounds in 1825. In 1911 they amounted to 25,233,242 pounds, valued at $2,982,693. The yield has varied greatly in recent years, ranging from 22 million pounds in 1902 to over 88 million pounds in 1905.

The production of coffee in Mexico during the calendar years 1895–1906 is illustrated by the statement below:

Production of coffee in Mexico, 1895–1906.

[From Anuario Estadístico de la República Mexicana.]

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1895	42,019,436	1901	60,460,469
1896	29,220,115	1902	22,009,945
1897	48,145,973	1903	64,681,766
1898	36,074,737	1904	29,595,908
1899	82,914,211	1905	88,479,226
1900	46,491,340	1906	86,961,000

The estimated production in 1907 was 45,000,000 pounds; 1908, 42,000,000 pounds; 1909, 81,000,000 pounds; 1910, 70,000,000 pounds.

In the following table the exports of coffee from Mexico are shown, by principal countries of destination, during the fiscal years 1907–1911. In early years the United States took practically all the coffee exported. In recent years only from one-half to three-fourths of the exports, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom taking the bulk of the remainder. Exports to Germany increased from 900,000 pounds in 1893–94 to an average of nearly 10 million pounds in recent years; exports to France amounted to 7,614,774 pounds in 1910, the largest quantity ever exported from Mexico to that country. The total exports to all countries during the last 15 years have ranged from 25 million pounds in 1895–96 to nearly 59 million pounds in 1909.

Exports of coffee from Mexico, years ending June 30, 1907–1911.

[From reports of Secretaria de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda, Credito Publico y Comercio, Mexico.]

Country of destination.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	10,323,319	9,085,547	10,322,898	7,561,059	6,701,188
Austria-Hungary	8,995	68,466	18,117	62,639	158,134
Belgium	23,783	137,924	95,999	232,001	108,052
Canada	198,414	349,881	725,082	494,542	611,499
Cuba	81,806	50,847	86,517	.....	1,036
Spain	181,536	160,671	244,693	276,397	143,539
United States	16,558,155	29,257,566	36,419,013	21,794,186	26,447,468
France	1,237,770	3,459,996	6,676,078	7,614,774	4,340,694
United Kingdom	2,595,147	4,688,404	4,221,917	2,952,416	2,633,893
Italy	4,204	1,299	21,213	146,974	371,526
Other countries	3,878	47,840	13,686	55,424	69,579
Total	31,217,007	47,308,441	58,845,213	41,190,412	41,586,608

Imports of Mexican coffee into the United States did not assume large proportions until 1872, when they amounted to nearly 2 million pounds; in 1894 they had increased to over 38 million pounds. The smallest imports into the United States from this source in recent years were 14,726,450 pounds in 1907. In 1910 the United States imported 21,205,461 pounds valued at $2,298,986, and 25,233,242 pounds valued at $2,982,693 in 1911. The imports of Mexican coffee into the United States, 1825–1912, are given in the statement below:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Mexico, 1825–1912.

[From reports of United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Average value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Average value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1825	216,850	23,482	10.83	1869	203,048	22,062	10.87
1826	10,335	858	8.30	1870	110,607	13,223	11.95
1827	8,320	825	9.92	1871	526,495	59,454	11.29
1828	605	62	10.25	1872	1,878,301	248,022	13.20
1829	324	24	7.41	1873	2,035,540	314,347	15.44
1830	15,196	1,265	8.32	1874	2,930,285	624,611	21.32
1831	160,834	11 214	6.97	1875	2,691,889	485,489	18.04
1832	456,168	54,625	11.97	1876	3,941,229	713,833	18.11
1833	302,238	32,161	10.64	1877	6,789,693	1,265,970	18.66
1834	225,581	25,368	11.25	1878	6,337,063	1,082,272	17.08
1835	256,991	28,676	11.16	1879	8,307,040	1,371,979	16.52
1836	.....	.....	.....	1880	9,818,525	1,523,658	15.52
1837	40,865	4,319	10.57	1881	13,911,910	1,730,838	12.44
1838	200	20	10.00	1882	17,020,669	1,817,584	10.68
1839	450	45	10.00	1883	8,578,532	809,757	9.44
1840	.....	.....	.....	1884	9,975,466	1,114,594	11.17
1841	.....	.....	.....	1885	10,041,421	979,538	9.75
1842	1,230	150	12.20	1886	15,764,902	1,380,756	8.76
June 30—				1887	14,567,005	1,837,450	12.61
1843[2]	.....	.....	.....	1888	14,125,523	2,112,130	14.95
1844	24,370	1,692	6.94	1889	18,243,317	2,895,862	15.87
1845	850	68	8.00	1890	20,666,975	3,542,851	17.14
1846	244,452	14,815	6.06	1891	28,489,632	5,094,839	17.88
1847	241.742	13,785	5.70	1892	21,921,549	4,037,592	18.42
1849	.....	.....	.....	1893	25,417,152	4,297,880	16.91
1850	60,437	6,220	10.29	1894	38,160,641	6,964,034	18.27
1851	291.319	23,637	8.11	1895	35,262,229	5,971,439	16.93
1852	135,348	16,600	12.26	1896	23,975,477	4,040,443	16.85
1853	23,915	1,924	8.05	1897	28,833,870	4,591,909	15.92
1854	294,744	23,106	7.84	1898	34,721,168	3,599,392	10.37
1855	89,895	8,270	9.20	1899	27,324,827	2,686,248	9.83
1856	51,565	5,287	10.25	1900	35,327,921	3,312,608	9.38
1857	1,917	163	8.55	1901	20,432,539	1,959,924	9.59
1858	29,687	3,259	10.98	1902	30,846,236	2,836,614	9.20
1859	45,518	6,036	13.26	1903	22,207,086	1,997,697	9.00
1860	549,265	64,616	11.76	1904	23,215,889	2,222,171	9.57
1861	461,416	59,405	12.87	1905	21,957,672	2,162,785	9.85
1862	7,175	1,026	14.30	1906	24,580,929	2,649,864	10.78
1863	935,594	122,663	13.11	1907	14,726,450	1,697,094	11.50
1864	11,736	2,927	24.94	1908	29,012,345	3,338,510	11.51
1865	505	109	21.58	1909	35,004,112	3,754,522	10.73
1866	524,777	84,478	16.10	1910	21,205,461	2,298,986	10.84
1867	138,005	18,468	13.38	1911	25,233,242	2,982,693	11.82
1868	882,521	112,159	12.71	1912	34,156,025	5,211,629	15.30

[1] Value at Mexican ports whence imported. [2] Nine months.

WEST INDIES.

In the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth century, coffee grown in the West Indies constituted an important factor in the general trade with the United States. In 1790 over 94 per cent of the total imports of coffee into the United

States came from these islands; in 1800 over 72 per cent, and in 1810 upward of 91 per cent. Between 1830 and 1840 Brazil, Venezuela, and the Central American States began to ship coffee in large quantities to the United States. These countries, especially Brazil, have in recent years so increased their shipments that the proportion now supplied by the West Indies is comparatively small. In 1900 United States coffee imports from the West Indies were only a little over 1 per cent, and in 1911 only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the total from all sources.

CUBA.

Exactly when coffee was first introduced into Cuba is not known, but in 1770 enough was grown to allow a small shipment to Spain. By a royal decree, June 8, 1767, coffee from Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Cartagena was exempted from the payment of either import or export duties in the trade with Spain; this decree remained in force until 1774. In 1778 a regulation known as "free commerce" was enacted in order that the Spanish possessions might trade without hindrance with the principal ports of Spain.

Increase of production in Cuba was gradual until the revolution in Santo Domingo. The Spanish Government then took steps to enable the Cuban crop to take the place formerly held by Santo Domingo in the markets of the world. But by the time the plantations in Cuba began to improve and increase in number, production in Brazil had also greatly increased, and Cuba, after having exported more than 50 million pounds annually for several years, yielded to the competition; notwithstanding the protection given the cultivation by the Spanish Government, production began to diminish. In 1843 and 1846 violent storms visited the island, seriously damaging the crops. Owing to this disaster, to the intense competition of South America and the East Indies, and to the larger and more certain profits from sugar and tobacco plantations, the coffee industry has rapidly declined and at present the island is an importer, not raising enough for home consumption.

The tree thrives best on this island at an altitude of between 1,500 and 2,500 feet and begins bearing in its second year. An ordinary tree yields from 1 to 2 pounds of coffee annually, two pickings being gathered each year. The grains are small and regular in shape and have either a light-green or yellowish-green tint.

In 1827 there were 2,067 coffee plantations on the island; 1,670 in 1846; and in 1871 only 996, of which 542 were on the decline. The Spanish Government, besides allowing the free introduction of negroes, suppressed the export duties on coffee and allowed the free importation of machinery, implements, and utensils used in coffee cultivation. These measures produced good results for a few years, but the development of large plantations in Brazil handicapped the

development in Cuba. After the independence, a law passed by the Cuban Assembly (1903) levied a tariff on the importation of coffee; and in consequence of this protection the number of coffee plantations has since quadrupled. According to the Cuban census of 1907 there were 1,411 coffee plantations having 3,662,850 trees, which produced 6,595,700 pounds of coffee that year.

The imports of coffee into Cuba in recent years has averaged over 20 million pounds annually.

The following statement shows the imports of coffee into Cuba, by principal countries, for the years 1906–1910, inclusive:

Imports of coffee into Cuba, by countries, 1906–1910.

[From reports of Secretaria de Hacienda, Cuba.]

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	5,720,264	1,731,979	4,947,457	4,659,017	795,514
Brazil	813,138	2,390,870	3,827,944	4,638,111	443,887
Mexico	87,715	419	23,497	212,582	42,933
Porto Rico	11,118,845	15,960,129	14,221,354	13,695,856	25,614,165
Santo Domingo	66,889	86,127	68,271	14,874	17,411
Venezuela	2,964,846	3,379,656	1,658,443	2,524,583	46,611
Other countries	884,420	27,243	27,195	18,548	10,402
Total	21,656,127	23,576,423	24,774,161	25,763,571	26,970,923

In order to show the complete trade, the following statement is given, showing the exports of coffee from Cuba for the fiscal years 1904–5 to 1909–10. The total amount exported amounts to little compared with the total trade of the country.

Exports of coffee from Cuba, by countries of destination, 1904–5 to 1909–10.

[From reports of Secretaria de Hacienda, Cuba.]

Country of destination.	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	1,124	1,284	1,565	1,682	1,194	770
Germany	205	1,132	.....	92	1,069	51
Spain	1,663	15,834	2,708	1,616	2,251	1,223
France	452	1,268	767	244	499	6,398
Other countries	305	109	.....	57	183	22
Total	3,749	19,627	5,040	3,691	5,196	8,464

The annual imports of coffee into the United States from Cuba, which in early years ranged from 15 million to nearly 40 million pounds, have in recent years fallen off to only a few thousand pounds. The largest quantity imported from Cuba in one year was 38,939,564 pounds in 1833; the smallest, 338 pounds in 1910. A statement of the annual imports of coffee into the United States from Cuba each year from 1821 to 1911, inclusive, follows.

Imports of coffee into the United States from Cuba, 1821–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1821	9,113,866	1,927,580	21.15	1866	1,359,273	185,809	13.67
1822	8,570,937	1,812,729	21.15	1867	44,348	7,438	16.77
1823	15,926,158	2,952,788	18.54	1868	30,931	5,175	16.73
1824	12,802,830	1,741,090	13.60	1869	329,647	32,981	10.00
1825	19,167,025	2,165,838	11.30	1870	244,556	27,561	11.27
1826	18,232,887	1,837,899	10.08	1871	654,161	70,268	10.74
1827	22,325,043	1,826,620	8.18	1872	55,603	9,679	17.41
1828	15,198,771	1,243,776	8.18	1873	20,246	4,518	22.31
1829	18,499,506	1,419,603	7.67	1874	359,172	96,460	26.86
1830	15,925,774	1,048,442	6.58	1875	325,232	60,442	18.58
1831	38,097,122	2,959,134	7.77	1876	61,788	13,014	21.06
1832	24,128,542	2,750,634	11.40	1877	10,228	1,955	19.11
1833	38,939,564	4,080,649	10.48	1878	2,044	438	21.43
1834	19,639,457	2,356,806	12.00	1879	2,215	353	15.94
1835	29,373,665	3,290,571	11.20	1880	29,538	4,644	15.72
1836	17,850,736	2,180,085	12.21	1881	16,783	2,889	17.21
1837	29,503,553	2,957,665	10.02	1882	24,827	4,087	16.46
1838	33,051,651	2,929,390	8.86	1883	1,550	162	10.45
1839	26,181,489	2,623,247	10.02	1884	15,191	1,817	11.96
1840	25,331,888	2,408,867	9.51	1885	11,660	1,126	9.66
1841	17,198,573	1,743,832	10.14	1886	850	99	11.65
1842	14,321,458	1,237,857	8.64	1887	107,798	15,598	14.47
June 30—				1888	3,321	539	16.23
1843[1]	16,611,987	1,232,671	7.42	1889	80,551	12,420	15.42
1844	18,628,875	1,190,532	6.39	1890	6,436	1,120	17.40
1845	1,157,794	79,358	6.85	1891	17,162	1,942	11.32
1846	2,326,497	176,904	7.60	1892	9,130	1,477	16.18
1847	6,773,479	421,649	6.22	1893	2,054	395	19.23
1848	2,258,710	139,543	6.18	1894	9,720	2,043	21.02
1849	4,000,986	221,168	5.53	1895	4,578	1,037	22.65
1850	3,740,803	378,249	10.11	1896	5,669	1,369	24.15
1851	3,099,084	299,539	9.67	1897	13,351	1,786	13.38
1852	2,846,991	240,435	8.45	1898	2,576	506	19.64
1853	2,060,167	158,268	7.68	1899	14,951	955	6.39
1854	2,855,523	294,134	10.30	1900	29,950	2,156	7.20
1855	443,795	45,727	10.30	1901	56,566	4,458	7.88
1856	1,013,033	99,022	9.77	1902	133,372	8,219	6.16
1857	71,114	6,897	9.70	1903	26,713	2,286	8.56
1858	232,124	30,872	13.30	1904	869	153	17.61
1859	225,243	20,058	8.91	1905	182,730	16,039	8.78
1860	95,021	11,491	12.09	1906	48,118	4,846	10.07
1861	2,730	406	14.87	1907	7,987	956	11.97
1862	[2] 266,316	34,317	12.89	1908	1,342	322	23.99
1863	[2] 1,024,053	153,767	15.02	1909	88,557	10,074	11.38
1864	[2] 405,590	70,284	17.33	1910	338	76	22.50
1865	154,339	23,419	15.17	1911	53,350	6,000	11.25

[1] Nine months.

[2] Includes imports from Porto Rico.

HAITI.

Coffee, first grown in Haiti about 1725, is now the principal article of export. The plant is favored by fertility of soil, by climate, and moisture, and flourishes everywhere at altitudes of 300 feet and upward. The trees continue bearing for about 30 years and usually about 400 are planted to the acre. The bean is generally large, flat, and whitish in color. The yield per tree ranges from one-half pound to three pounds. The season is from the first of November until the last of March. The quality is considered excellent, but for a long period, owing to indifferent treatment, its commercial value was reduced far below its real worth; much of this defect has since been remedied. Large quantities are shipped to France and Bel-

gium; a large portion of that shipped to the United States is reshipped to France, Belgium, or Germany, where it is assorted by hand.

In 1789–90 exports were 88,360,502 pounds, the largest amount ever exported in one year. The estimated average annual exportation from 1876 to 1910 is 68,040,000 pounds; the estimated home consumption is 8 million pounds annually. The estimated production in 1910–11 was 53,130,000 pounds. What would be considered a good export would range between 70 and 80 million pounds.

The following statement of the exports of coffee from 1887–88 to 1909–10 shows a fairly uniform exportation ranging from nearly 48 million pounds to over 84 million pounds, the average for the period being about 63 million pounds:

Exports of coffee from Haiti, 1887–88 to 1909–10.

[From British Consular Reports.]

Year beginning Oct. 1.	Pounds.	Year beginning Oct. 1.	Pounds.	Year beginning Oct. 1.	Pounds.
1887–88	84,028,538	1895–96	47,643,451	1903–04	48,826,447
1888–89	57,567,741	1896–97	73,057,397	1904–05	60,860,372
1889–90	56,692,039	1897–98	67,437,593	1905–06	64,561,503
1890–91	59,340,531	1898–99	61,622,184	1906–07	68,904,000
1891–92	68,386,367	1899–1900	72,122,781	1907–08	63,848,000
1892–93	70,829,779	1900–01	58,123,824	1908–09	41,343,000
1893–94	58,426,100	1901–02	64,428,104	1909–10	79,425,000
1894–95	75,371,865	1902–03	47,853,529		

The coffee plantations in Haiti are estimated to cover about 125,000 acres. The best varieties grown are known as St. Mark and Gonaives, while those known as Cape Haitien, Jacinel, Aux-Cayes, and Jeremie occupy a lower rank. The shipments to the United States varies from 7,540 pounds in 1893 to 31,908,074 pounds in 1881. The export trade with the United States was a very important factor at an early date, the shipments thither in 1821 being about 33⅓ per cent of the total amount received. The following table shows the imports of Haitien coffee into the United States for the years 1821–1911:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Haiti, 1821–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1821	7,143,453	1,490,425	1832	15,934,853	1,577,169
1822	8,394,393	1,801,150	1833	11,784,835	1,239,300
1823	11,100,563	1,982,719	1834	15,141,779	1,607,192
1824	13,615,778	1,773,804	1835	19,276,290	1,824,745
1825	14,410,251	1,623,247	1836	11,772,064	1,214,278
1826	7,702,866	921,128	1837	9,252,636	874,361
1827	13,959,506	1,310,570	1838	11,375,350	915,503
1828	15,654,060	1,590,527	1839	9,726,495	814,667
1829	12,679,304	1,301,709	1840	9,153,524	847,893
1830	11,139,486	1,127,251	1841	12,547,791	1,147,679
1831	12,708,925	990,846	1842	11,530,102	889,523

Imports of coffee into the United States from Haiti, 1821–1911—Continued.

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1843 [1]	10,811,288	646,724	1878	12,813,113	1,891,207
1844	20,781,461	1,069,702	1879	16,660,030	1,946,706
1845	13,120,206	710,268	1880	22,659,285	2,926,544
1846	12,734,753	917,560	1881	31,908,074	3,352,971
1847	19,085,277	877,167	1882	22,527,950	2,106,874
1848	16,990,976	1,031,459	1883	17,944,600	1,384,915
1849	13,384,474	649,134	1884	16,285,183	1,292,491
1850	19,444,235	1,139,430	1885	19,034,988	1,390,731
1851	13,226,529	1,205,285	1886	16,023,221	1,115,145
1852	18,446,584	1,454,365	1887	5,745,198	709,976
1853	19,834,701	1,597,585	1888	14,896,487	1,711,529
1854	19,002,613	1,772,398	1889	19,974,636	2,796,194
1855	21,931,807	1,985,225	1890	6,701,650	1,270,247
1856	13,449,073	1,326,982	1891	12,642,544	1,988,943
1857	14,869,500	1,530,414	1892	14,978,577	2,197,324
1858	15,637,686	1,608,661	1893	7,540	929
1859	23,064,053	2,120,636	1894	57,058	8,495
1860	15,621,751	1,679,657	1895	12,575,538	1,806,304
1861	11,005,042	1,331,600	1896	6,036,606	882,988
1862	[2] 8,518,529	1,039,340	1897	7,299,778	946,700
1863	[2] 4,721,484	648,701	1898	2,786,961	276,584
1864	[2] 9,419,220	1,246,257	1899	3,771,586	268,199
1865	3,908,692	521,863	1900	5,348,612	412,645
1866	4,634,667	522,085	1901	4,351,340	338,713
1867	4,719,497	495,725	1902	6,465,199	483,494
1868	4,631,181	433,254	1903	4,396,595	282,582
1869	[2] 3,114,151	255,385	1904	3,964,662	337,272
1870	[2] 2,437,355	243,946	1905	3,522,048	234,559
1871	[2] 3,283,355	287,462	1906	3,295,712	296,779
1872	3,874,781	468,864	1907	3,530,853	288,482
1873	6,187,560	903,189	1908	3,203,011	181,266
1874	4,752,330	898,700	1909	1,454,386	89,968
1875	9,545,410	1,584,484	1910	3,240,080	198,606
1876	11,837,508	2,070,618	1911	3,294,493	298,193
1877	12,269,344	2,097,406			

[1] Nine months.

[2] Includes imports from Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO.

The mountain regions which form at least one-half of the area of this country are especially suited to the cultivation of coffee. As in Haiti, the product is of a good quality, but, owing to indifferent treatment, its commercial value is greatly reduced. At an early date coffee was the principal product and the exports formed a large proportion of the total export trade, but in recent years the production has been small, owing to blight attacking the trees and to political disturbances interfering with proper attention to the plantations.

According to a report of the United States consul general in Santo Domingo a comparatively large number of new plantings is being made in the Province of Barahona; approximately 1,000,000 trees were planted there during the year 1911 and spring of 1912. From the same source the partial returns of production in 1905–1911 were as follows:

Production of coffee in Santo Domingo, 1905–1911.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1905	2,149,188	1909	1,583,993
1906	2,916,727	1910	4,150,812
1907	3,363,247	1911	2,689,532
1908	4,072,751		

Santo Domingo exported 1,455,216 pounds of coffee in 1881, 772,280 pounds in 1882, 612,200 pounds in 1883, 248,976 pounds in 1884, 259,280 pounds in 1885, 267,904 pounds in 1886, 285,936 pounds in 1887, 1,480,304 pounds in 1888, and 1,020,880 pounds in 1889. The reduction in exports between 1884 and 1887 was caused by the great demand for laborers in starting new sugar plantations; after being started, a smaller number of laborers was required and the surplus was then utilized in working coffee plantations. In 1900 the exports of coffee amounted to 3,951,539 pounds; in 1909 the total exports were 1,542,284 pounds, of which 577,795 pounds were to France, 490,622 pounds to Germany, the remainder going chiefly to the United States, Italy, and Cuba. The shipments of coffee to the United States have not attained large proportions in recent years, the largest being a little over 1 million pounds in 1911 and the smallest 44,405 pounds in 1898.

The following statement shows the exports of coffee from Santo Domingo, by countries of destination, for the calendar years 1908 and 1909:

Exports of coffee from Santo Domingo, by countries of destination, 1908 and 1909.

Country of destination.	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
United States	296,669	226,001
Germany	1,546,528	490,622
France	1,845,572	577,795
Italy	157,109	177,381
Cuba	147,345	59,859
Other countries	88,146	10,626
Total	4,081,369	1,542,284

In the following statement is shown the imports of coffee into the United States from Santo Domingo for the years 1888–1911:

Imports of coffee into the United States from Santo Domingo, 1888–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending June 30—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending June 30—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1888	133,530	25,412	19.03	1900	479,716	36,736	7.66
1889	823,920	100,868	12.24	1901	259,015	22,243	8.59
1890	242,954	49,443	20.35	1902	584,756	46,803	8.00
1891	263,683	51,972	19.71	1903	225,645	20,864	9.25
1892	200,147	38,041	19.01	1904	587,431	53,279	9.07
1893	553,584	111,823	20.20	1905	904,463	79,031	8.74
1894	283,920	71,357	25.13	1906	287,516	27,658	9.62
1895	322,592	55,090	17.08	1907	219,447	17,237	7.85
1896	241,116	40,785	16.92	1908	702,359	62,504	8.90
1897	48,571	7,454	15.35	1909	154,123	14,716	9.55
1898	44,405	5,403	12.17	1910	335,033	27,695	8.27
1899	188,502	18,263	9.69	1911	1,030,200	110,605	10.74

JAMAICA.

Coffee was first introduced into Jamaica in 1730; during the same year a special act of Parliament was passed which provided for encouraging and fostering its cultivation. It is now grown at all altitudes from sea level to 5,000 feet, the best quality being produced at heights above 2,000 feet. Two distinct varieties are grown: (1) the Blue Mountain; (2) Plain grown. The Blue Mountain is bluish in color, and is considered one of the best varieties, but the area suitable for its cultivation is limited. The greater part of this variety is shipped to the United Kingdom, where it brings high prices. In 1900 there were 24,865 acres devoted to coffee culture, and the uncultivated area suitable for the cultivation was estimated at 80,000 acres, nearly all of which is owned by the Government. In order to encourage the coffee industry an import duty of $4.8665 per 100 pounds is levied on coffee from other British colonial possessions; all other coffee is prohibited from entry.

The average annual exports of coffee in 1805–1907 was 20,500,000 pounds; in 1864 they amounted to only 4,000,000 pounds, but in 1874 had increased to over 10,000,000 pounds, a figure at which they have remained fairly steady in recent years. The following statement shows the exports of coffee from Jamaica, 1891–1910:

Exports of coffee from Jamaica, 1891–1910.

[From Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.]

Year ending Mar. 31—	Quantity.		Value.		Year ending Mar. 31—	Quantity.		Value.	
	Cwts.	*Pounds.*		*Dollars.*		*Cwts.*	*Pounds.*		*Dollars.*
1891	75,680	8,476,160	£283,800	1,381,113	1902	103,126	11,550,112	£152,091	740,151
1892	86,926	9,735,712	336,839	1,639,227	1903	107,955	12,079,760	130,775	636,417
1893	97,349	10,903,088	340,715	1,658,090	1904	80,061	8,966,832	112,085	545,462
1894	88,293	9,888,816	342,136	1,665,005	1905	51,621	5,781,552	85,173	414,494
1895	95,129	10,654,448	356,734	1,736,046	1906	80,772	9,046,464	134,283	653,488
1896	84,392	9,451,904	284,822	1,386,086	1907	54,861	6,144,432	88,464	430,510
1897	66,614	7,460,768	210,946	1,026,569	1908	94,207	10,551,184	141,310	687,685
1898	85,410	9,565,920	165,494	805,377	1909	70,403	7,885,136	116,166	565,322
1899	110,290	12,352,480	162,219	789,439	1909[1]	73,693	8,253,616	127,120	618,629
1900	83,606	9,363,872	142,130	691,676	1910[1]	87,343	9,782,416	167,408	814,691
1901	85,907	9,621,584	157,485	766,401					

[1] Year ending December 31.

MARTINIQUE.

In all probability the origin of coffee growing on the Western Hemisphere dates from its introduction into Martinique in 1720. The coffee from this island is distinguishable by its green, long, somewhat thick bean, covered by a pellicle of a whitish silvery color, which separates from the bean when roasted. This coffee is graded according to color into different classes, viz, fine green, common green, good commercial, common commercial, picked, and

common. It is considered to be of fine quality, but only a small amount is exported; in fact, not enough is grown for home consumption, and in recent years considerable quantities have been imported. France and Turkey are the principal countries receiving coffee from this island. The total production in 1873 was estimated to be about 425,000 pounds. The imports in 1902 were 175,000 pounds; in 1903, 221,000 pounds; in 1904, 208,000 pounds; in 1905, 214,000 pounds; and 324,000 pounds in 1906.

GUADELOUPE.

Coffee from Guadeloupe does not differ essentially from that of Martinique, and commands about the same price in commerce. The bean is glossy, hard, long, and has an even green color, somewhat grayish.

The following shows the production of coffee in specified years as reported by the United States consul in Guadeloupe:

Production of coffee in Guadeloupe for given years.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1808	6,125,433	1885	986,905
1847	404,804	1905 [1]	1,829,212
1848	375,745	1910 [1]	2,106,235
1867	792,351	1911 [1]	2,114,600
1882	1,204,920		

[1] Exports.

Near the end of the eighteenth century the colony exported from 6½ to 8½ million pounds of coffee and at the beginning of the nineteenth century the exports were still about 6,000,000 pounds, but the constantly increasing value of the returns from the cultivation of sugar cane induced many of the planters to abandon the growing of coffee. When, after 1884, the effects of the crisis in sugar began to be felt, the cultivation of coffee was again taken up. Bounties ranging from $15 to $19 per acre for all new coffee trees planted, were granted by the general council and continued for some years.

The following shows the exports of coffee from Guadeloupe in 1901–1911:

Exports of coffee from Guadeloupe, 1901–1911.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds
1901	1,448,927	1907	2,309,501
1902	1,614,898	1908	2,266,084
1903	1,645,364	1909	1,402,776
1904	1,150,550	1910	2,106,235
1905	1,829,212	1911	2,114,600
1906	1,705,966		

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

It is said that there is scarcely any part of these islands where coffee can not be grown, some of the principal districts being Maracas, Aripo, and North Oroponche. About 10 different varieties are produced, among which are Liberian, Java, Souffriere, Mocha (two varieties—major, minor), and Bengal. The difference between the Mocha varieties is that the major attains a height of 7 feet while the minor, which yields a smaller bean and is less prolific, does not exceed more than 4 or 5 feet. In the following statement is found the exports of coffee from Trinidad and Tobago for a series of years. They have ranged from about 100,000 to 1,000,000 pounds.

Exports of coffee from Trinidad and Tobago, 1889–1910.

[From Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.]

Year ending Mar. 31—	Quantity.		Value.		Year ending Mar. 31—	Quantity.		Value.	
	Cwt.	*Pounds.*				*Cwt.*	*Pounds.*		
1889	2,067	231,504	£5,792	$28,187	1900	2,151	240,912	£5,054	$24,595
1890	1,169	130,928	4,519	21,992	1902	3,093	346,416	6,676	32,489
1891	1,972	220,864	8,791	42,781	1903	3,380	378,560	7,054	34,328
1892	3,926	439,712	14,308	69,630	1904	7,574	848,288	13,036	63,440
1893	4,971	556,752	17,777	86,512	1905	5,658	633,696	8,614	41,920
1894	8,929	1,000,048	20,703	100,751	1906	2,134	239,008	4,570	22,240
1895	3,919	438,928	13,549	65,936	1907	2,016	225,792	4,638	22,571
1896	5,090	570,080	16,879	82,142	1908	2,159	241,808	4,027	19,597
1897	6,447	722,064	18,872	91,841	1909[1]	2,430	272,160	4,294	20,897
1898	2,840	318,080	7,445	36,231	1910[1]	900	100,800	2,182	10,619
1899	3,253	364,336	6,866	33,413					

[1] Year ending Dec. 31.

In the following table the total imports of coffee into the United States from the British West Indies are shown for a series of years. Data are not available showing the imports by minor divisions in all cases, and it is only possible to show the imports from the British West Indies as a whole. Since 1850 they have ranged from about 1 to 8 million pounds annually, except in 1889, when over 14 million pounds were imported.

Imports of coffee into the United States from British West Indies, 1821–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1821	16,744	3,458	20.65	1832	91,745	11,171	12.18
1822	23,977	4,947	20.63	1833	212,178	23,424	11.04
1823	629,084	120,536	19.16	1834	135,918	17,061	12.55
1824	1,948,076	259,540	13.32	1835	414,833	46,555	11.22
1825	2,052,034	243,040	11.84	1836	71,647	7,167	10.00
1826	1,987,821	212,706	10.70	1837	94,785	10,666	11.25
1827	698,686	67,826	9.71	1838	64,890	5,220	8.04
1828	11,894	1,113	9.36	1839	150,684	12,615	8.37
1829	41,332	2,793	6.76	1840	50,151	4,427	8.83
1830	57,632	4,747	8.24	1841	56,449	5,061	8.97
1831	774,496	70,377	9.09	1842	89,995	6,913	7.68

Imports of coffee into the United States from British West Indies, 1821–1911—Continued.

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1843[1]	48,049	2,892	6.02	1878	[2] 2,340,187	364,579	15.58
1844	42,238	2,492	5.90	1879	1,944,285	235,369	12.11
1845	4,815	312	6.48	1880	1,569,828	211,813	13.49
1846	34,373	1,898	5.52	1881	1,594,981	194,039	12.17
1847	35,461	2,251	6.35	1882	2,888,508	286,865	9.93
1848	851,284	46,189	5.43	1883	6,167,730	428,203	6.94
1849	711,193	34,750	4.89	1884	5,205,957	385,184	7.40
1850	1,728,786	169,324	9.79	1885	3,896,698	318,114	8.16
1851	1,833,430	169,787	9.26	1886	2,917,248	231,514	7.94
1852	2,291,740	175,727	7.67	1887	4,551,959	492,586	10.82
1853	1,578,102	122,665	7.77	1888	7,441,221	953,593	12.82
1854	1,942,946	177,348	9.13	1889	14,083,710	1,689,217	11.99
1855	2,079,390	181,866	8.75	1890	4,872,736	803,281	16.49
1856	2,558,178	244,549	9.56	1891	5,073,444	817,833	16.12
1857	2,382,807	274,274	11.51	1892	7,049,853	1,065,559	15.11
1858	1,624,314	152,178	9.37	1893	7,002,008	1,164,120	16.63
1859	3,528,432	343,266	9.73	1894	8,266,721	1,344,082	16.20
1860	3,810,390	388,948	10.21	1895	6,189,000	974,000	15.74
1861	2,482,632	268,150	10.80	1896	4,052,602	643,261	15.87
1862	[2] 2,243,456	259,211	11.55	1897	3,132,771	411,035	13.12
1863	[2] 1,182,147	158,746	13.43	1898	2,815,071	258,008	9.17
1864	[2] 1,868,738	256,956	13.75	1899	5,928,430	439,309	7.41
1865	1,006,591	132,312	13.14	1900	3,541,930	265,966	7.51
1866	3,010,434	368,654	12.25	1901	2,638,463	211,843	8.03
1867	1,327,686	142,294	10.72	1902	3,723,205	307,525	8.26
1868	1,696,344	157,853	9.31	1903	3,109,784	238,864	7.68
1869	1,256,497	106,367	8.47	1904	2,534,824	197,257	7.78
1870	1,468,297	137,978	9.40	1905	1,418,321	119,871	8.45
1871	2,692,823	330,315	12.27	1906	1,928,654	163,816	8.49
1872	2,841,261	383,924	13.51	1907	1,616,538	156,351	9.67
1873	[2] 1,057,683	131,993	12.48	1908	3,410,795	276,638	8.11
1874	[2] 3,157,548	646,145	20.46	1909	1,570,428	142,427	9.07
1875	[2] 3,433,250	528,517	15.39	1910	1,011,233	91,005	9.00
1876	[2] 845,930	143,676	16.98	1911	2,030,195	236,318	11.64
1877	[2] 3,502,418	606,789	17.32				

[1] Nine months.

[2] Includes imports from British Honduras.

PORTO RICO.

The cultivation of coffee was started, it is believed, by emigrants from Haiti during the early part of the eighteenth century. On June 8, 1768, the King of Spain issued a royal "cedula" exempting growers of coffee on this island from the payment of taxes or charges for a period of five years.

The tree is completely developed when 7 years of age, if the growing conditions have been favorable, otherwise not until 10 years old. Ordinary trees continue to bear until 50 years old and in some cases trees known to be over 80 years old still yield small quantities. The present average yield of coffee per acre is only between 200 and 300 pounds, but, according to a statement made by Prof. O. F. Cook before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, January 22, 1900, there is no reason why the yield could not be increased to 800 or 900 pounds per acre, if proper cultural methods were employed.

The flowering season is generally in February and March. If there are heavy rains in March a large portion of the flowers are lost and the crop will be late, while if heavy rains occur in April, when the

berries are beginning to develop, the crop is likely to be poor. Gathering begins in August and lasts until the latter part of December. Until 1899 production was gradually increasing, but a cyclone in that year nearly destroyed the crop and broke the branches from many trees; the floods washed away great quantities of organic matter from the soil and in places exposed the roots of the trees to the air and sun. The following is quoted from a statement made by the fiscal agent for the Porto Rico Coffee Planters' Protective Association in regard to the possibilities of coffee culture:

The main hopes of an American coffee industry center for the present in Porto Rico. In Hawaii the available coffee area is small, and the Philippines are said to be too thoroughly infected with insect and fungus pests to permit any great extension of coffee culture within the near future. In Porto Rico, on the other hand, the plant has no enemies that can not be easily kept in check. By careful test the Porto Rican product has been found equal to the best of mild coffees, but it can never compete with the strong and cheap Brazilian coffees, but it has everything in its favor in competition with the mild coffees of Venezuela, Colombia, Central America, and Mexico. In most of these countries the coffee plantations, in part at least, lie far inland, and the product has to be brought to the coast on mule back over wretched roads. They also suffer from scarcity of labor, and what labor there is can not always be relied on. Several of these republics and colonies, moreover, impose an export duty on coffee. Against these drawbacks note the advantages of the Porto Rican planter—(1) There is no point on the island that is more than 20 miles distant from the coast; (2) Porto Rico, with 1,000,000 people on 3,606 square miles—a density more than twice that of Pennsylvania—distributed with remarkable uniformity, offers now, and will continue for many years to offer an unlimited supply of agricultural labor, and it is practically the only tropical country in America of which this is true.

The following statement obtained by the United States War Department shows the production of coffee in Porto Rico for the years 1872–1900, excepting 1898 for which there is no data. The statement shows a relatively steady growth in production from 1872 until the cyclone devastated the island; in fact, in this period production was more than doubled. The largest production in recent years was nearly 63 million pounds in 1896:

Production of coffee in Porto Rico, 1872–1900.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1872	22,690,757	1882	35,758,706	1892	51,398,061
1873	30,176,157	1883	41,807,147	1893	53,312,674
1874	22,104,819	1884	30,458,727	1894	54,574,137
1875	30,498,824	1885	51,798,625	1895	44,057,883
1876	25,162,014	1886	41,004,020	1896	62,628,337
1877	20,179,511	1887	31,987,715	1897	55,867,952
1878	21,357,110	1888	55,181,695	1898	(1)
1879	34,863,325	1889	42,199,552	1899	54,468,873
1880	26,168,486	1890	47,997,004	1900	12,033,630
1881	51,517,653	1891	45,825,813		

[1] No data.

NOTE.—According to a Porto Rican authority the production of coffee in Porto Rico was 11,783,684 pounds in 1850, 15,924,524 pounds in 1860, and 17,416,762 pounds in 1870.

In the succeeding table are shown the exports of coffee from Porto Rico, 1890–1897, which was before the United States occupancy. The bulk of the shipments were consigned to Cuba, Spain, France, and Germany during this period, the flavor of this coffee being especially liked in European countries. The heavy shipments to Spain and Cuba were due largely to the fact that Porto Rico, being then a Spanish colony, enjoyed tariff privileges in trading with Spain and her possessions which other countries did not. In only one year during this period did the shipments to the United States exceed a million pounds, and in 1895 they amounted to only 78 thousand pounds. The average annual exports for the period given were about 48 million pounds.

Exports and shipments of coffee from Porto Rico, 1890–1897.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Country of destination.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Spain	7,504,417	11,857,291	10,799,521	11,889,844	12,272,498	9,757,875	16,401,286	15,105,541
United States	930,071	106,685	418,592	1,013,545	870,877	78,480	322,500	110,189
Germany	5,615,217	2,990,916	5,256,842	7,784,563	7,255,306	5,235,869	8,118,126	8,762,835
United Kingdom	130,450	85,070	703,506	397,793	792,871	1,117,567	334,025	65,934
Cuba	16,311,370	16,107,352	17,259,674	15,484,616	17,587,724	14,337,527	15,573,330	8,835,340
France	7,022,454	4,558,756	5,954,377	7,111,946	7,871,214	6,230,657	11,303,509	12,788,699
Italy	2,960,580	2,791,046	3,241,590	2,353,762	2,170,034	2,664,402	4,387,584	4,274,383
Denmark	734,366	45,618	35,208	544,827	369,891	92,846	.....	.....
Netherlands	181,008	26,626	96,780	839,274	112,426	16,233	.....	4,040
Austria-Hungary	1,466,837	3,030,943	3,259,026	1,299,227	1,082,027	651,379	2,279,580	1,730,189
Norway and Sweden	197,710	76,943	287,377	205,768	.....	38,162	.....	120,030
Other countries	845,788	22,148	38,441	288,526	108,087	11,379	43,536	2,246
Total	43,900,268	41,699,394	47,350,934	49,213,691	50,492,955	40,232,376	58,763,476	51,799,426

The table (p. 63) shows the exports and shipments of coffee from Porto Rico, by principal countries of destination, from the time of the American occupation, October 18, 1898, to 1911, with the exception that no data was published showing the exports by countries for the year 1899. After the American occupation the exports to Spain fell off in a marked degree. Previously Spain had been taking on an average more than 10 million pounds annually, but subsequently has averaged only about one-half that amount. The United States received over 6 million pounds of coffee from Porto Rico in 1903, but for the last several years the shipments to this country have been small. To Cuba, in the past five years given, has been consigned more than 33⅓ per cent of the total shipments from Porto Rico.

NOTE: Consignments to foreign countries are classed as exports; to the United States, since date of occupation, as shipments.

Exports and shipments of coffee from Porto Rico from date of occupation, Oct. 18, 1898, to 1911, by principal countries of destination.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Country.	Oct. 18, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	5,178,988	386,158	2,629,339	2,217,386	3,898,731	754,956
Belgium	65,522	9,964	44,855	.....	51,061	.....
Denmark	28,027	.....	29,478	177,032	8,715	17,726
France	23,574,323	3,348,025	12,530,220	11,058,791	13,664,219	2,986,883
Germany	5,022,558	493,891	2,167,789	2,669,519	2,968,853	278,659
Italy	7,491,011	611,033	1,632,780	2,085,445	1,479,186	1,018,544
Netherlands	212,638	8,860	154,255	146,292	284,901	.....
Spain	8,825,052	2,590,096	4,640,969	6,749,321	5,424,747	3,990,730
Norway and Sweden	162,578	32,390	137,106	46,217	65,812	9,761
United Kingdom	124,293	11,006	3,800	31,859	51	356
United States	2,309,739	31,333	227,560	6,314,686	2,415,559	1,519,149
Cuba	9,025,618	4,633,538	2,678,700	3,534,023	4,060,038	6,242,120
Other countries	29,673	2,794	29,548	97,114	8,099	30,855
Total	62,050,020	12,159,088	26,906,399	35,127,685	34,329,972	16,849,739

Country.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	2,030,997	4,139,753	4,835,903	3,325,524	6,326,126	2,569,756
Belgium	70,422	122,741	140,556	76,821	97,046	9,370
Denmark	55,576	62,559	31,048	62,779	91,574	56,023
France	4,970,686	7,780,336	5,362,129	4,076,592	4,327,936	2,305,318
Germany	930,124	688,956	2,051,615	547,688	1,780,383	315,341
Italy	1,604,693	2,161,957	2,397,509	2,976,898	2,834,781	2,152,671
Netherlands	332,945	262,294	622,602	272,262	680,849	105,848
Spain	6,239,576	6,891,445	6,466,532	5,644,703	8,070,935	5,801,823
Norway and Sweden	30,532	108,931	149,758	45,889	93,127	46,787
United Kingdom	.....	536	343	476	205	80
United States	203,455	177,476	129,322	126,684	163,350	248,941
Cuba	11,949,852	16,317,890	13,022,500	11,291,964	20,635,182	20,243,247
Other countries	87,492	41,876	46,672	41,229	108,298	81,816
Total	28,506,350	38,756,750	35,256,489	28,489,509	45,209,792	33,937,021

NOTE.—Spanish statistics for 1898 were not published; exports by countries can not be stated separately for 1899; total exports of coffee were 45,328,298 pounds.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared import value of coffee imported and shipped from Porto Rico into the United States, 1821–1911. Since 1888 the imports have exceeded the million pound mark only three times, the largest being 6,314,686 pounds in 1903, 2,415,599 pounds in 1904, and 1,519,149 pounds in 1905. Outside of the three years mentioned above the imports and shipments have been exceedingly small in comparison with the total amount received.

Imports and shipments of coffee into the United States from Porto Rico, 1821–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1821	1,109,603	229,064	20.64	1866	402,433	59,302	14.74
1822	1,304,855	284,354	21.79	1867	58,375	8,440	14.46
1823	1,112,308	260,771	23.44	1868	353,065	32,503	9.21
1824	1,752,402	292,914	16.72	1869	371,681	28,641	7.71
1825	1,742,651	220,341	12.64	1870	5,716	745	13.03
1826	797,282	98,117	12.31	1871	230,190	27,399	11.90
1827	1,557,474	148,565	9.54	1872	2,021,891	319,558	15.80
1828	2,151,523	198,786	9.24	1873	2,257,254	394,371	17.47
1829	2,035,874	165,972	8.15	1874	6,433,044	1,372,960	21.34
1830	3,498,048	272,867	7.80	1875	1,167,336	210,569	18.04
1831	3,257,479	277,991	8.53	1876	724,248	138,952	19.19
1832	6,640,630	761,090	11.46	1877	311,446	60,183	19.32
1833	3,183,153	375,870	11.81	1878	105,856	13,083	12.36
1834	4,702,881	529,352	11.26	1879	120,309	19,701	16.38
1835	3,006,948	320,699	10.67	1880	2,937,083	502,090	17.09
1836	208,492	25,335	12.15	1881	3,465,572	482,574	13.92
1837	2,547,892	264,630	10.39	1882	2,187,716	248,006	11.34
1838	1,561,553	150,425	9.63	1883	80,286	5,451	6.79
1839	1,720,868	189,251	11.00	1884	217,827	20,467	9.40
1840	782,538	92,832	11.86	1885	4,864,188	603,564	12.41
1841	1,578,394	144,967	9.18	1886	2,929,175	356,106	12.16
1842	1,147,365	107,388	9.36	1887	81,292	11,590	14.26
June 30—				1888	1,309,659	224,374	17.13
1843 [1]	500,944	39,067	7.80	1889	300,065	48,290	16.09
1844	544,741	39,619	7.27	1890	635,841	140,435	22.09
1845	171,410	14,101	8.23	1891	174,174	39,686	22.79
1846	472,057	37,252	7.89	1892	142,150	26,981	18.92
1847	303,674	22,535	7.42	1893	91,906	23,814	25.91
1848	348,373	25,202	7.23	1894	372,427	81,226	21.81
1849	302,367	18,584	6.15	1895	66,782	11,724	17.56
1850	2,749,469	267,724	9.74	1896	159,649	24,101	15.10
1851	1,505,470	134,712	8.95	1897	133,083	22,489	16.90
1852	125,034	9,350	7.48	1898	180,834	24,217	13.39
1853	208,741	18,120	8.68	1899	[2]	222,442	.....
1854	1,298,088	128,845	9.93	1900	103,261	10,236	9.91
1855	1,648,659	156,346	9.48	1901	31,333	4,528	14.45
1856	317,449	33,230	10.47	1902	227,560	27,031	11.88
1857	76,958	8,789	11.42	1903	6,314,686	718,531	11.38
1858	465,020	48,917	10.52	1904	2,415,559	279,461	11.57
1859	228,202	26,886	11.78	1905	1,519,149	201,642	13.27
1860	349,821	45,106	12.89	1906	203,455	27,069	13.30
1861	67,104	8,510	12.68	1907	177,476	23,031	12.98
1862	.....	.....	.....	1908	129,322	16,157	12.49
1863	.....	.....	.....	1909	126,684	17,241	13.61
1864	.....	.....	.....	1910	163,350	21,876	13.39
1865	79,256	13,787	17.40	1911	248,941	35,726	14.35

[1] Nine months.

[2] Amount not given.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Coffee was first introduced into Hawaii from Rio de Janeiro in 1825 and shortly afterwards plants were also brought from the Philippines.

A decided check was given the culture in 1855–56 by the appearance of the blight, which caused many plantations to be cut down and planted to sugar cane; upon the disappearance of the blight, however, fresh impetus was given to the reestablishment of the plantations, which again attained fair proportions and yielded profitable returns until the comparatively recent low price of coffee and high value of sugar suspended further extension and induced many to destroy the trees and plant sugar cane. Coffee grown on these islands has a marked flavor and aroma and, unlike many varieties grown in other countries, does not need to be mixed with other

coffees in order to satisfy the ordinary taste. The product grown in the Kona district commands a much higher price than that grown in South America; it is said by some experts to be superior in every way to either Mocha or Old Government Java, but the area suitable for cultivation is limited and only small quantities are produced.

Coffee is grown to a greater or less extent on all the islands, but fully 95 per cent is produced on the island of Hawaii, which is divided into four main coffee districts, viz: Puna, Olaa, Kona, and Hamakua. A large proportion of the trees are classed as wild coffee—i. e., they are not topped—and are cultivated in an irregular manner. These trees grow either under shade or on rocky ground, and are poorly cared for; they yield 700 to 800 pounds per acre and the product is picked at small expense, for it ripens almost uniformly.

According to the 1899 census of the Hawaiian Islands, there were 6,451 acres devoted to coffee culture, on which were 3,225,743 bearing trees which produced that year 2,297,000 pounds. The number of bearing trees, however, included many young trees which, having just come into bearing, yielded only a small crop, so that the average yield per tree, 0.7 pound, is not representative of the production of a mature tree. Of the total production in the census year, 2,112,650 pounds were grown on Hawaii; 69,800 on Maui; 68,100 on Oahu; 42,750 on Kauai, and 3,700 on Molokai.

Quantity and value of coffee exported and shipped from Hawaii, by countries, 1902–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Country of destination.	1902			1903		
	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Germany	2,100	317	15.10	1,200	183	15.25
Canada	77,900	6,644	8.53	12,000	1,409	11.74
Japan	24,155	2,818	11.67	26,500	3,299	12.45
British Australasia	22,049	2,419	10.97	37,261	4,519	12.11
German Oceania	200	30	15.00	510	65	12.75
United States	1,082,994	114,340	10.56	1,852,212	227,301	12.27
Other countries	1,100	166	15.09	1,121	139	12.40
Total	1,210,498	126,734	10.47	1,930,804	236,915	12.27

Country of destination.	1904			1905		
	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Germany	300	45	15.00	2,190	320	14.61
Canada	10,119	1,206	11.92	61,101	7,248	11.86
Chinese Empire				508	82	16.14
Japan	20,000	2,633	13.26	25,830	3,211	12.42
British Australasia	77,500	10,809	13.95	15,140	1,877	12.40
German Oceania	1,200	165	13.75	600	79	13.17
United States	1,372,549	169,232	12.33	1,437,117	173,630	12.08
Other countries	600	110	18.37	920	151	16.41
Total	1,482,268	184,220	12.43	1,543,426	186,598	12.09

Quantity and value of coffee exported and shipped from Hawaii, by countries, 1902–1911—Continued.

Country of destination.	1906			1907		
	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Germany	975	143	14.67	700	98	14.00
Canada	105,500	11,698	11.09	70,300	8,394	11.94
Chinese Empire	2,000	280	14.00	5,120	629	12.29
Japan	22,330	3,074	13.77	26,695	3,364	12.60
British Australasia	29,900	3,518	11.77	24,047	3,120	12.97
German Oceania	400	56	14.00	600	75	12.50
Philippine Islands	2,500	300	12.00	1,000	126	12.60
United States	2,147,279	248,618	11.58	1,100,830	129,249	11.74
Other countries				200	22	11.00
Total	2,310,884	267,687	11.58	1,229,492	145,077	11.80

Country of destination.	1908			1909		
	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Germany	2,130	339	15.92	1,361	194	14.25
Canada	86,300	11,146	12.92	167,075	21,189	12.68
Chinese Empire	6,425	901	14.02	10,408	1,366	13.12
Japan	25,211	3,305	13.11	16,610	2,167	13.05
British Australasia	8,100	1,115	13.77	11,150	1,338	12.00
Philippine Islands	1,200	132	11.00	1,287	144	11.19
United States	1,310,661	157,180	11.99	1,753,907	211,668	12.07
Other countries	2,318	314	13.55	1,200	150	12.50
Total	1,442,345	174,432	12.09	1,962,998	238,216	12.14

Country of destination.	1910			1911		
	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Germany	997	152	15.25	1,660	277	13.67
Canada	48,370	5,937	12.27	33,600	4,742	14.11
Chinese Empire	8,823	1,079	12.23	35,148	5,136	14.33
Japan	43,210	5,254	12.16	44,352	6,237	14.06
British Australasia	108,200	13,112	12.12	14,675	2,074	14.06
Philippine Islands	141,000	16,261	11.53	623,329	74,262	11.91
United States	2,351,091	288,507	12.27	2,706,926	346,507	12.80
Other countries	60	10	16.67	800	122	15.25
Total	2.701,751	330,312	12.23	3,460,490	439,357	12.70

It may be noted that practically all coffee shipped from Hawaii goes to the United States, Canada and Japan taking the next largest quantities, excepting that the Philippine Islands took 100,000 pounds in 1910 and over 600,000 pounds in 1911. In the statement on page 67 are shown the shipments from Hawaii to the United States, 1879–1911. In the early years of the series the shipments were comparatively small, but during the last nine years they have amounted to over 1 million pounds annually and even passed the 2 million mark in 1901, 1906, 1910, and nearly 3½ million pounds in 1911. It may also be noted that the average value per pound, being much higher than that in many other producing countries, indicates a product of a high quality.

Shipments of coffee from Hawaii to the United States, 1879–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.	Year.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average value per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1879	72,794	11,935	16.40	1896	131,343	25,063	19.08
1880	77,923	12,834	16.47	1897	376,484	68,441	18.18
1881	30,375	4,676	15.39	1898	704,113	110,319	15.67
1882	3,008	479	15.90	1899	779,796	117,354	15.05
1883	15,959	2,447	15.33	1900	448,119	64,428	14.38
1884	950	137	14.42	1901	2,119,540	239,313	11.29
1885	3,786	708	18.70	1902	1,082,794	114,340	10.56
1886	2,748	419	15.25	1903	1,852,212	227,286	12.27
1887	2,875	437	15.20	1904	1,372,549	169,232	12.33
1888	3,680	932	25.33	1905	1,437,117	173,630	12.08
1889	15,907	3,318	20.85	1906	2,147,279	248,618	11.58
1890	90,238	17,542	19.44	1907	1,100,830	129,249	11.74
1891	23,401	5,001	21.37	1908	1,310,661	157,180	11.99
1892	10,810	2,628	24.31	1909	1,753,907	211,668	12.07
1893	20,332	4,864	23.92	1910	2,351,091	288,507	12.27
1894	108,265	22,333	20.63	1911	2,706,926	346,507	12.80
1895	183,680	36,168	19.69				

NOTE.—Data for Hawaii and the Philippine Islands are given under North America on account of being possessions of the United States.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Coffee is said to have been brought to the Philippine Islands by Spanish missionaries during the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was first cultivated in the province of La Laguna; afterwards in some of the other provinces, notably Batangas and Cavite, and in a short time became an extensive industry. Cultivation on a large scale, however, did not begin until 1859 and increased until 1889, when the blight attacked the trees and destroyed many plantations. The tree usually blooms three times a year, first in January or February; second in March or April; third in May or June, and the three corresponding crops are gathered August, September, October, and November. Heavy rainfalls in November or December cause the trees to blossom in January or February, but if there is no rain in November, December, January, or February, there will be no first or second crops as the berries will not mature owing to lack of moisture. The duration of the bearing life of the trees in these islands varies from a few years up to 50. A healthy tree will produce 3 pounds at 6 years of age. The bean is of medium size, grayish-green in color, has a fine aroma, excellent flavor, and compares favorably with either Mocha or Java.

The coffee picker does not as a rule receive cash wages but payment in kind—one-fifth of the quantity picked. After the extensive destruction of trees in 1889 many plantations were planted to sugar cane, rice, and corn.

A variety is grown in the Province of Benguet which is highly esteemed, but little of it reaches the open market. In the beginning of the cultivation in this Province the natives neither favored nor

opposed its introduction, but in 1881 the Governor of the Province attempted to force the natives to enlarge their plantations, ordering them all to plant, grow, and work coffee; this so incensed the native Igorots that they pulled up and killed the young trees by pouring boiling water over them. In Kabayan, under the leadership of a young chief who saw that it would be advantageous to his people to plant and cultivate coffee, a large area was planted and about five-eighths of the total coffee grown in the Province of Benguet is grown in Kabayan.

In 1890 and for several years preceding coffee ranked fourth in value in the export trade of the islands, having been 7.4 per cent of the total in 1890; 7.1 per cent in 1889; 7.7 per cent in 1888; 8.3 per cent in 1887; and 5.3 per cent in 1886. After 1890 the exports of coffee rapidly diminished until in 1908, and subsequently no mention of coffee exports is made in the official publications.

Exports of coffee from the Philippine Islands in specified years.

Calendar year.	Quantity.	Export value.	Calendar year.	Quantity.	Export value.	Calendar year.	Quantity.	Export value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1854	1,879,597	145,344	1876	8,359,219	1,018,307	1892	2,994,701	434,423
1855	1,246,591	109,272	1877	9,942,268	1,349,106	1893	642,601	103,456
1856	2,641,362	215,120	1878	5,361,299	711,967	1894	1,329,731	177,518
1857	2,701,350	205,055	1879	8,552,280	986,680	1895	381,995	12,549
1858	3,241,273	308,646	1880	11,309,219	1,677,198	1898	4,184	837
1860	1,994,881	192,805	1881	12,270,384	853,531	1899	75,647	12,132
1861	4,600,252	432,419	1882	12,352,367	1,041,317	1900	29,826	3,142
1862	2,595,570	266,500	1883	16,805,368	1,120,328	1901	69,229	5,437
1863	2,574,979	326,964	1884	16,599,842	1,286,502	1902	16,460	2,432
1864	3,976,995	528,511	1885	12,054,498	818,453	1903	9,263	1,378
1865	4,112,568	866,566	1886	15,777,130	1,058,479	1904	21,067	2,793
1866	3,749,063	879,734	1887	10,908,353	1,611,171	1905	14,562	2,552
1867	4,932,908	1,119,447	1888	13,865,430	1,501,239	1906	10,033	1,779
1873	6,828,526	1,100,461	1889	13,709,784	1,818,050	1907	9,314	1,592
1874	6,292,586	990,574	1890	9,876,416	1,588,803			
1875	9,244,461	1,194 260	1891	6,264,500	956,419			

In recent years production has not equaled home consumption. The statement on the following page shows the annual quantities of coffee imported into the islands in the period 1900–1911 by countries of origin. During the period 1907–1911 the imports have averaged more than 1½ million pounds annually, the British East Indies and Dutch East Indies furnishing a large proportion until 1911 when over 800 thousand pounds were received from Hawaii.

Imports of coffee into the Philippine Islands, by countries of origin, years ending June 30, 1900–1911.

[From reports of the United States War Department.]

Country of origin.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	1,984	2,215	23,140	19,012	112,690	59,596
United Kingdom	.....	.....	41,609	53,527	39,461	3,727
Germany	.....	2	268	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	8,580	.....	.....
Chinese Empire	36	.....	4,213	74,943	18,780	125,974
British East Indies	135,472	8,826	201,130	608,767	548,604	620,290
Dutch East Indies	12,218	.....	18,568	81,646	52,252	43,115
Other countries	.....	10,667	11,116	4,678	5,174	1,333
Total	149,710	21,710	300,044	851,153	776,961	854,035

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
United States	49,463	34,676	68,455	86,220	728,765	564,741
United Kingdom	.....	1,102	.....	1,056	267	282
Germany	.....	.....	1,356	30,068	6,658	3,876
Spain	44	.....	18,856	6,230	13	.....
Chinese Empire	35,202	18,359	1,134	1,746	112	1,246
British East Indies	874,332	988,388	1,203,039	378,583	232,511	10,949
Dutch East Indies	51,480	350,903	289,045	1,265,778	1,394,745	524,882
Hawaii	2,497	.....	1,230	1,318	200,168	894,159
Other countries	660	5,121	7,730	16,268	68,802	45,119
Total	1,013,678	1,398,549	1,590,845	1,787,267	2,632,041	2,045,254

GUAM.

In the small island of Guam (area about 200 square miles) coffee is one of the commonest plants; it grows around most of the houses as shade and nearly every family has its cultivated patch. The climate and soil seem well adapted to it, and it produces fruit abundantly from sea level to the highest altitudes. The young plants are at first shaded by cocoanut leaves stuck in the ground, it not being the custom to plant other trees for shade, as is done in many countries. The trees are almost free from the diseases which usually attack this plant, but the berries are often eaten by rats which are here in large numbers. There is no production for export, in fact, hardly enough for domestic consumption.

UNITED STATES (FOREIGN TRADE.)

In order to show the complete imports of the United States from other North American countries, the following table is given showing the total annual imports of coffee into the United States from other countries of North America, i. e., Central America, Mexico, West Indies, and Canada, for the period 1821–1911. The bulk, but not all, of these imports have been given on preceding pages by countries of origin.

Total imports of coffee into the United States from other countries of North America, 1821–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1821	1,739	388	22.31	1867	4,428,501	594,226	13.42
1822	2,711	507	18.70	1868	8,504,733	975,112	11.47
1823	9,761	1,812	18.56	1869	4,296,566	433,250	10.08
1824	46,559	5,909	12.69	1870	3,981,774	407,562	10.24
1825	219,988	23,847	10.84	1871	9,179,204	1 065 721	11.61
1826	13,829	1,310	9.47	1872	11,515,564	1,433,148	12.45
1827	9,293	954	10.27	1873	13,412,609	1,934,567	14.42
1828	810	83	10.25	1874	15,453,544	3,069,477	19.86
1829	324	24	7.41	1875	14,745,051	2,397,393	16.26
1830	15,201	1,266	8.33	1876	10,825,558	1,883,058	17.39
1831	163,459	11,484	7.03	1877	20,277,228	3,563,355	17.57
1832	511,715	62,283	12.17	1878	20,207,703	3,555,813	17.60
1833	325,127	34,614	10.65	1879	19,791,104	3,075,037	15.54
1834	235,104	26,537	11.29	1880	29,552,821	4,159,232	14.07
1835	325,285	36,185	11.12	1881	30,498,771	3,819,166	12.52
1836	1,169,898	131,944	11.28	1882	40,491,340	4,485,646	11.08
1837	75,865	8,344	11.00	1883	34,896,433	3,509,761	10.06
1838	4,465	320	7.17	1884	41,985,043	4,428,961	10.55
1839	76,338	8,235	10.79	1885	46,868,111	4,814,995	10.27
1840	164,921	15,735	9.54	1886	46,048,941	4,516,527	9.81
1841	114,420	9,747	8.52	1887	47,651,982	6,158,924	12.92
1842	55,030	4,568	8.30	1888	45,271,035	6,704,088	14.81
June 30—				1889	57,616,834	8,662,655	15.03
1843[1]	762	76	9.97	1890	51,526,638	8,870,738	17.22
1844	30,179	2,213	7.33	1891	65,394,028	11,383,660	17.42
1845	850	68	8.00	1892	65,413,496	11,337,062	17.33
1846	244,452	14,815	6.06	1893	62,664,665	10,099,199	16.12
1847	241,842	13,793	5.70	1894	85,586,817	14,273,031	16.68
1849	150	9	6.00	1895	94,188,722	15,085,139	16.02
1850	1,087,954	70,275	6.46	1896	62,618,626	10,561,479	16.87
1851	379,738	31,330	8.25	1897	69,855,744	10,639,407	15.23
1852	375,769	36,710	9.77	1898	70,670,267	8,022,487	11.35
1853	24,545	1,963	8.00	1899	72,678,063	8,060,056	11.09
1854	295,644	23,180	7.84	1900	79,191,752	7,677,124	9.69
1855	828,914	81,612	9.85	1901	81,092,448	8,081,935	9.97
1856	732,953	74,247	10.13	1902	77,519,994	7,724,863	9.96
1857	724,937	79,228	10.93	1903	78,517,936	7,123,639	9.07
1858	389,162	41,994	10.80	1904	70,433,729	7,146,866	10.15
1859	860,842	100,479	11.67	1905	87,700,098	8,691,662	9.91
1860	1,463,777	173,384	11.84	1906	93,984,733	9,841,168	10.47
1861	1,299,341	166,828	12.84	1907	84,915,976	9,505,168	11.19
1862	490,268	71,105	14.50	1908	76,769,422	8,348,644	10.87
1863	1,224,679	163,540	13.35	1909	79,245,159	8,217,350	10.37
1864	2,269,132	333,364	14.70	1910	55,995,132	5,668,678	10.12
1865	1,599,486	214,867	13.43	1911	84,348,278	9,074,317	10.76
1866	4,875,441	660,619	13.55				

[1] Nine months.

The table on the following page shows the imports of coffee into the United States from Europe for the years 1821–1911. These imports are merely reexports from the different European countries, none of which are coffee producers. Imports therefrom, however, must be taken into account when the complete trade and consumption of the United States is concerned. The great bulk of the coffee shown in this table is exported from Netherlands, United Kingdom, France, and Germany. The largest amount imported into the United States from Netherlands in any one year was 8,619,332 pounds in 1884; from the United Kingdom, 27,295,345 pounds in 1911; from France, 12,577,123 pounds in 1905; from Germany, 12,281,947 pounds in 1890.

Imports of coffee into the United States from Europe, 1821–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.	Year ending—	Quantity.	Import value.	Average value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1821	4,861	1,274	26.21	1866	10,976,006	1,549,430	14.12
1822	7,373	1,497	20.30	1867	2,842,277	342,789	12.06
1823	602,671	112,569	18.68	1868	2,468,364	337,016	13.65
1824	2,163	265	12.25	1869	2,702,668	347,392	12.85
1825	442,664	73,485	16.60	1870	9,054,924	975,151	10.77
1826	215,921	20,852	9.66	1871	1,529,408	205,544	13.44
1827	466,243	64,080	13.74	1872	17,996,222	2,812,308	15.63
1828	97,261	10,888	11.19	1873	4,332,582	739,629	17.07
1829	11,456	1,203	10.50	1874	9,044,796	1,843,800	20.39
1830	180,597	13,063	7.23	1875	3,313,067	648,959	19.59
1831	1,357,418	104,395	7.69	1876	5,472,177	1,042,864	19.06
1832	741,374	66,209	8.93	1877	4,830,358	837,014	17.33
1833	472,466	45,651	9.66	1878	1,492,874	312,333	20.92
1834	197,959	21,513	10.87	1879	5,049,765	1,021,137	20.22
1835	2,184,337	241,112	11.04	1880	8,955,211	1,584,213	17.69
1836	100,117	9,967	9.96	1881	1,612,626	273,784	16.98
1837	392,247	49,648	12.66	1882	1,342,413	233,841	17.42
1838	778,599	78,896	10.13	1883	2,705,261	328,123	12.13
1839	4,097,220	419,819	10.25	1884	33,765,948	3,622,665	10.73
1840	2,028,512	215,055	10.60	1885	9,008,061	936,513	10.40
1841	6,907,980	671,018	9.71	1886	15,574,312	1,578,845	10.14
1842	3,137,554	298,674	9.52	1887	9,448,725	1,295,951	13.72
June 30—				1888	22,631,785	3,317,512	14.66
1843[1]	525,918	45,071	8.57	1889	7,038,933	1,156,481	16.43
1844	2,174,810	166,533	7.66	1890	33,457,993	5,837,799	17.45
1845	597,114	62,285	10.43	1891	12,576,897	2,431,456	19.33
1846	528,243	45,076	8.53	1892	10,668,259	1,924,976	18.04
1847	4,136,531	340,564	8.23	1893	12,710,712	2,399,828	18.88
1848	2,383,696	199,498	8.37	1894	35,236,859	6,284,434	17.83
1849	2,554,906	200,424	7.84	1895	20,951,398	3,881,142	18.52
1850	1,386,016	149,855	10.81	1896	14,189,294	2,328,038	16.41
1851	3,231,319	337,913	10.46	1897	13,750,579	1,958,028	14.24
1852	2,564,918	257,408	10.04	1898	14,617,478	1,290,109	8.83
1853	749,374	87,028	11.61	1899	10,749,584	1,139,298	10.60
1854	1,000,099	105,400	10.54	1900	12,047,014	1,128,962	9.37
1855	3,099,898	330,509	10.66	1901	9,987,032	1,084,898	10.86
1856	2,792,918	323,955	11.60	1902	6,012,931	681,844	11.34
1857	1,372,057	163,958	11.95	1903	4,289,775	480,635	11.20
1858	1,690,857	189,461	11.21	1904	18,395,956	1,430,892	7.78
1859	6,645,338	732,858	11.03	1905	19,651,921	1,712,625	8.71
1860	440,825	61,211	13.89	1906	3,730,210	415,270	11.13
1861	1,703,079	238,812	14.02	1907	3,175,857	368,622	11.61
1862	3,983,389	500,472	12.56	1908	2,923,324	420,129	14.37
1863	5,174,319	786,674	15.20	1909	19,912,478	1,644,121	8.26
1864	7,598,431	1,021,178	13.44	1910	4,290,218	456,070	10.63
1865	1,638,106	219,220	13.38	1911	30,278,570	3,514,230	11.61

[1] Nine months.

The following table shows the total imports into, reexports from, and net imports of coffee into the United States for the years 1790–1912—1790 being the first record of the imports and exports of this article. This table shows the wonderful increase in the imports of coffee into the United States, starting with 4 million pounds in 1790 and reaching over 1 billion pounds annually three times within the last 10 years. The largest amount ever imported into the United States during any fiscal year was 1,091,004,252 pounds in 1902, the second largest was 1,049,868,768 pounds in 1909, and the third largest was 1,047,792,984 pounds in 1905. The reexports from the United States are comparatively small when compared with the total imports received and in recent years have ranged from 3 to 58 million pounds annually. The largest amount reexported in one year from

the United States was 58,026,544 pounds in 1910, the second largest being 56,632,777 pounds in 1905. The average import value per pound of the net imports ranges from 5.39 cents in 1848 to 21.06 cents in 1822. In 1909 the value of coffee imported into the United States was 6.03 per cent of the total value of all imports for that year, the two articles imported having greater value being sugar and silk.

Imports, exports, and net imports of coffee into and from the United States, 1790–1912.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Imports.			Exports of foreign coffee.			Net imports.		
	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average import value per pound.	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1790	4,077,125			254,752			3,819,373		
1791	4,478,676			962,977			3,515,699		
1792	8,566,441			2,135,742			6,429,699		
1793	34,458,178			10,564,819			23,893,359		
1794	37,281,041			22,762,575			14,518,466		
1795	53,960,976			21,596,379			32,364,597		
1796	61,141,051			62,385,117			(1)		
1797	49,491,502			44,521,887			4,969,615		
1798	57,722,625			49,580,927			8,141,698		
1799	29,978,570			31,987,088			(2)		
1800	47,389,951			38,597,479			8,792,472		
1801	57,383,904			45,106,494			12,277,410		
1802	40,882,861			36,501,998			4,380,863		
1803	16,838,493			10,294,693			6,543,800		
1804	53,278,029			48,312,713			4,965,316		
1805	55,541,320			46,760,294			8,781,026		
1806	55,993,788			47,001,662			8,992,126		
1807	58,824,811			24,122,573			34,702,238		
1808	37,035,353			7,325,448			29,709,905		
1809	35,517,007			24,364,099			11,152,908		
1810	30,869,884			31,423,477			(3)		
1811	30,062,360			10,261,136			19,801,230		
1812	28,265,823			10,073,722			18,192,101		
1813	11,716,017			6,568,527			5,147,490		
1814	7,758,738			220,599			7,538,139		
1815	19,596,577			7,501,384			12,095,193		
1816	25,976,118			8,948,713			17,027,405		
1817	31,318,054			10,030,072			21,287,982		
1818	28,993,565			6,095,837			22,897,728		
1819	23,196,430			8,570,059			14,626,371		
1821	21,273,650	4,489,970	21.11	9,387,596	2,087,479	22.24	11,886,063	2,402,491	20.21
1822	25,782,390	5,552,649	21.50	7,267,119	1,653,607	22.75	18,515,271	3,899,042	21.06
1823	37,337,732	7,098,119	19.01	20,900,687	4,262,699	20.40	16,437,045	2,835,420	17.25
1824	39,224,251	5,437,029	13.86	19,427,227	2,923,079	15.05	19,797,024	2,513,950	12.70
1825	45,190,630	5,250,828	11.62	24,512,568	3,254,936	13.28	20,678,062	1,995,892	9.65
1826	37,319,497	4,159,558	11.15	11,584,713	1,449,622	12.51	25,734,784	2,710,536	10.53
1827	50,051,986	4,464,391	8.92	21,697,789	2,324,784	10.71	28,354,197	2,139,607	7.55
1828	55,194,097	5,192,338	9.41	16,037,964	1,497,097	9.33	39,156,733	3,695,241	9.44
1829	51,133,538	4,588,585	8.97	18,083,843	1,536,565	8.50	33,049,695	3,052,020	9.23
1830	51,488,248	4,227,021	8.21	13,124,561	1,046,542	7.97	38,363,687	3,180,479	8.29
1831	81,757,386	6,217,666	7.73	6,056,629	521,527	8.61	75,700,757	5,796,139	7.66
1832	91,722,329	9,099,464	9.92	55,251,158	6,583,344	11.92	36,471,171	2,516,120	6.90
1833	99,955,020	10,567,299	10.57	24,897,114	3,041,689	12.22	75,057,906	7,525,610	10.03
1834	80,153,366	8,762,657	10.93	35,806,861	4,288,720	11.98	44,346,505	4,473,937	10.09
1835	103,199,777	10,715,466	10.38	11,446,775	1,333,777	11.65	91,753,002	9,381,689	10.22
1836	93,790,507	9,653,053	10.29	16,143,207	1,985,176	12.30	77,647,300	7,667,877	9.88
1837	88,140,403	8,657,760	9.82	12,096,332	1,322,254	10.93	76,044,071	7,335,506	9.65
1838	88,139,720	7,640,217	8.67	5,267,087	502,207	9.53	82,872,633	7,138,010	8.61
1839	106,696,992	9,744,103	9.13	6,824,475	737,418	10.81	99,872,517	9,006,685	9.02
1840	94,996,095	8,546,222	9.00	8,698,334	930,398	10.70	86,297,761	7,615,824	8.83
1841	114,984,783	10,444,882	9.08	5,784,536	589,609	10.19	109,200,247	9,855,273	9.02
1842	112,865,927	8,938,638	7.92	5,381,068	483,326	8.98	107,484,859	8,455,312	7.87

[1] Exports exceeded imports by 1,244,066 pounds.
[2] Exports exceeded imports by 2,008,518 pounds.
[3] Exports exceeded imports by 553,593 pounds.

Imports, exports, and net imports of coffee into and from the United States, 1790–1912—Continued.

Year ending—	Imports.			Exports of foreign coffee.			Net imports.		
	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.	Quantity.	Export value.	Average import value per pound.	Quantity.	Import value.	Average import value per pound.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1843 [1]	92,914,557	6,399,189	6.89	6,436,994	426,394	6.62	86,477,563	5,972,795	6.91
1844	160,561,943	9,764,554	6.08	8,620,291	540,579	6.27	151,941,652	9,223,975	6.07
1845	108,133,369	6,243,532	5.77	13,530,032	842,475	6.23	94,603,337	5,401,057	5.71
1846	132,812,734	8,420,243	6.34	8,363,411	608,268	7.27	124,449,323	7,811,975	6.28
1847	156,808,122	9,109,891	5.81	6,390,283	449,743	7.04	150,417,839	8,660,148	5.76
1848	151,432,125	8,249,997	5.45	7,048,671	468,598	6.65	144,383,854	7,781,399	5.39
1849	165,386,648	9,060,443	5.48	14,423,577	852,547	5.91	150,963,071	8,207,896	5.44
1850	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.73	15,481,221	1,316,363	8.50	129,791,466	9,918,472	7.64
1851	152,519,743	12,851,070	8.43	3,527,238	361,399	10.25	148,992,505	12,489,671	8.38
1852	193,906,353	14,474,900	7.46	13,193,666	1,102,776	8.36	180,712,687	13,372,124	7.40
1853	199,408,045	15,545,986	7.80	13,308,802	1,165,603	8.72	186,039,243	14,380,383	7.73
1854	162,265,993	14,549,718	8.97	12,009,590	1,171,746	9.76	150,246,403	13,377,972	8.90
1855	191,478,657	16,940,400	8.85	16,328,217	1,453,977	8.90	175,150,440	15,486,423	8.84
1856	235,865,268	21,573,558	9.15	12,226,789	1,252,416	10.24	223,638,479	20,321,142	9.09
1857	240,676,227	22,426,758	9.32	24,020,250	2,616,904	10.89	216,655,977	19,809,854	9.14
1858	189,211,300	18,369,840	9.71	14,714,139	1,589,970	10.81	174,497,161	16,779,870	9.62
1859	264,436,534	25,086,029	9.49	17,615,586	1,823,750	10.35	246,820,948	23,262,279	9.42
1860	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.83	20,095,206	2,268,691	11.29	182,049,527	19,615,106	10.77
1861	184,499,655	20,568,297	11.15	6,589,203	777,485	11.80	177,910,452	19,790,812	11.12
1862	122,799,311	14,192,195	11.56	9,785,633	1,382,070	14.12	113,013,678	12,810,125	11.34
1863	80,461,614	10,395,860	12.92	5,652,846	1,081,462	19.13	74,808,768	9,314,398	12.45
1864	131,622,782	16,221,586	12.32	3,778,296	871,620	23.07	127,844,486	15,349,966	12.01
1865	106,463,062	11,241,706	10.56	22,147,017	5,716,053	25.81	84,316,045	5,525,653	6.55
1866	181,413,192	20,531,764	11.32	5,618,309	901,837	16.05	175,794,883	19,629,927	11.17
1867	187,236,580	20,096,259	11.05	5,964,592	881,128	14.77	181,271,988	19,815,131	10.93
1868	248,983,900	25,288,451	10.16	7,900,980	845,705	10.70	241,082,920	24,442,746	10.14
1869	254,160,993	24,531,743	9.65	10,765,395	1,020,231	9.48	243,395,598	23,511,512	9.66
1870	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.30	4,083,000	410,836	10.06	231,173,574	23,824,043	10.31
1871	317,992,048	30,992,869	9.75	5,257,012	498,560	9.48	312,735,036	30,494,309	9.75
1872	298,805,946	37,942,225	12.70	3,467,462	408,674	11.79	295,338,484	37,533,551	12.71
1873	293,297,271	44,109,671	15.04	6,851,027	1,143,076	16.68	286,446,244	42,966,244	15.00
1874	285,171,512	55,048,967	19.30	3,285,636	705,860	21.48	281,885,876	54,343,107	19.28
1875	317,970,665	50,591,488	15.91	6,834,014	1,280,154	18.73	311,136,651	49,311,334	15.85
1876	339,789,246	56,788,997	16.71	8,884,457	1,625,932	18.30	330,904,789	55,163,065	16.67
1877	331,639,723	53,634,991	16.17	9,890,715	1,567,058	15.84	321,749,008	52,067,933	16.18
1878	309,882,540	51,914,605	16.75	12,821,426	2,086,366	16.27	297,061,114	49,828,239	16.77
1879	377,848,473	47,356,819	12.53	15,092,846	2,311,568	15.32	362,755,627	45,045,251	12.42
1880	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.51	6,721,889	944,373	14.05	440,128,838	59,416,196	13.48
1881	455,189,534	56,784,391	12.47	31,913,062	4,395,558	13.77	423,276,472	52,388,833	12.38
1882	459,922,768	46,041,609	10.01	24,343,479	3,226,582	13.25	435,579,289	42,815,027	9.83
1883	515,878,515	42,050,513	8.15	37,376,390	3,895,262	10.42	478,502,125	38,155,251	7.97
1884	534,785,542	49,686,705	9.29	26,152,679	2,731,311	10.44	508,632,863	46,955,394	9.23
1885	572,599,552	46,723,318	8.16	33,335,196	3,334,048	10.00	539,264,356	43,389,270	8.05
1886	564,707,533	42,672,937	7.56	27,495,752	2,527,633	9.19	537,211,781	40,145,304	7.47
1887	526,109,170	56,347,600	10.71	25,289,583	2,931,400	11.59	500,819,587	53,416,200	10.67
1888	423,645,794	40,507,630	14.28	15,083,019	1,836,893	12.18	408,562,775	38,670,737	14.36
1889	578,397,454	74,724,882	12.92	17,265,354	2,584,985	14.97	561,132,100	72,139,897	12.86
1890	499,159,120	78,267,432	15.68	8,997,220	1,516,453	16.85	490,161,900	76,750,979	15.66
1891	519,528,432	96,123,777	18.50	8,486,973	1,495,658	17.62	511,041,051	94,628,119	18.52
1892	640,210,788	128,041,930	19.84	10,539,040	1,646,613	15.62	629,671,748	126,395,317	20.07
1893	563,469,068	80,485,558	14.28	12,073,818	2,041,062	16.90	551,395,250	78,444,496	14.23
1894	550,934,337	90,314,676	16.39	3,865,343	714,104	18.47	547,068,994	89,600,572	16.38
1895	652,208,975	96,130,717	14.74	8,992,928	1,534,310	17.07	643,216,047	94,596,407	14.71
1896	580,597,915	84,793,124	14.60	7,926,075	1,258,758	15.88	572,671,840	83,534,366	14.59
1897	737,645,670	81,544,384	11.05	13,086,134	1,650,441	12.61	724,559,536	79,893,943	11.03
1898	870,514,455	65,067,631	7.47	18,823,371	2,393,450	12.72	851,691,084	62,674,181	7.36
1899	831,827,063	55,275,470	6.65	30,070,195	2,905,286	9.66	801,756,868	52,370,184	6.53
1900	787,991,911	52,467,943	6.66	39,191,140	3,690,817	9.42	748,800,771	48,777,126	6.51
1901	854,871,310	62,861,399	7.35	45,835,281	4,179,779	9.12	809,036,029	58,681,620	7.25
1902	1,091,094,252	70,982,155	6.51	34,462,615	2,867,582	8.33	1,056,541,637	68,114,573	6.45
1903	915,086,380	59,200,749	6.47	47,701,317	3,648,335	7.65	867,385,063	55,552,414	6.40
1904	995,043,284	69,551,799	6.99	34,164,307	2,959,508	8.66	960,878,977	66,592,291	6.93
1905	1,047,792,984	84,654,062	8.08	56,632,777	5,732,745	10.12	991,160,207	78,921,317	7.96
1906	851,668,933	73,256,134	8.60	46,860,339	5,239,011	11.18	804,808,594	68,017,123	8.45
1907	985,321,473	78,231,902	7.94	49,643,061	5,833,997	11.75	935,678,412	72,400,905	7.74
1908	890,640,057	67,688,106	7.60	39,657,138	4,788,471	12.07	850,982,919	62,899,635	7.39
1909	1,049,868,768	79,112,129	7.54	42,893,921	5,030,845	11.73	1,006,975,047	74,081,084	7.36
1910	871,469,516	69,194,353	7.94	58,026,544	7,034,874	12.12	813,442,972	62,159,479	7.64
1911	875,366,797	90,507,788	10.35	5,876,895	635,334	10.81	869,489,902	89,932,452	10.34
1912	885,201,247	117,826,543	13.30	4,362,471	501,125	11.50	880,838,776	117,325,418	13.30

[1] Nine months.

In the table which follows are shown in detail the annual imports of coffee into the United States, by countries of origin, including non-producing as well as the producing countries, during the five-year period, 1907–1911. Imports from the principal producing countries have been given in greater detail under the individual countries. It is seen that 48 different countries, i. e., nearly every country in the civilized world, shipped coffee to the United States during this five-year period:

Imports of coffee into the United States, by countries, years ending June 30, 1907–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Country of origin.	1907		1908		1909	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary					59,058	5,498
Belgium			66,594	4,666	100,853	10,369
France	671,732	52,674	6,500	358	12,367,104	950,630
Germany	169,580	18,760	215,196	26,459	3,123,961	230,212
Italy	16	2	684	93	4,172	534
Netherlands	1,361,996	191,991	1,930,800	295,855	1,593,003	216,703
Portugal					610,208	33,570
Spain			7,850	1,784		
Turkey, European	532	79	26,412	4,154		
United Kingdom	972,001	105,116	669,288	86,760	2,054,119	196,605
British Honduras	25	4	200	22	10,227	929
Canada	114,822	17,543	119,942	15,729	165,593	24,036
Costa Rica	24,090,169	2,520,451	11,814,266	1,342,723	2,956,093	330,827
Guatemala	27,732,521	3,533,437	17,211,819	2,005,997	26,370,598	2,832,451
Honduras	87,663	8,401	494,922	60,128	402,826	37,216
Nicaragua	1,124,106	111,507	1,220,619	123,401	907,092	91,156
Panama	188,105	22,510	247,915	19,962	89,611	8,389
Salvador	11,213,571	1,108,703	9,212,505	909,684	10,025,794	877,063
Mexico	14,726,450	1,697,094	29,012,345	3,338,510	35,004,112	3,754,522
British West Indies	1,616,538	156,351	3,410,795	276,638	1,570,428	142,427
Cuba	7,987	956	1,342	322	88,557	10,074
Dutch West Indies	263,521	23,210	117,250	11,734	45,719	3,576
French West Indies	198	45	132	24		
Haiti	3,530,853	288,482	3,203,011	181,266	1,454,386	89,968
Santo Domingo	219,447	17,237	702,359	62,504	154,123	14,716
Brazil	778,609,591	57,216,626	697,845,096	48,317,337	818,444,714	57,067,961
Chile			90	10		
Colombia	43,398,453	3,912,987	47,963,700	3,953,445	60,183,641	4,832,386
Ecuador	1,488,283	123,538	106,400	17,468	1,092,319	77,737
British Guiana			800	60		
Dutch Guiana	344,169	34,704	333,374	36,071	324,343	34,409
Peru	269	39	2,597	301	106	10
Venezuela	59,994,303	5,212,549	51,610,511	4,837,862	54,774,402	4,959,758
Aden	2,701,007	426,052	2,737,908	417,854	2,128,582	309,732
Chinese Empire	206,760	26,704	26,000	4,000	380,794	48,849
British East Indies	1,181,584	109,696	409,692	35,533	606,630	61,036
Dutch East Indies	7,322,563	957,755	8,769,852	1,124,098	11,386,526	1,674,125
Turkey, Asiatic	1,982,539	336,685	1,098,490	170,039	1,371,746	183,744
Other Asia, n. e. s.					160	21
Philippine Islands	84	8				
Abyssinia			30,450	4,016		
British East Africa					16,014	736
Liberia	35	6	11,400	1,026	858	73
Egypt			951	213	296	81
Total	985,321,473	78,231,902	890,640,057	67,688,106	1,049,868,768	79,112,129

Imports of coffee into the United States, by countries, years ending June 30, 1907–1911—Continued.

Country of origin.	1910		1911	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	6,047	716		
Belgium	90	11		
France	1,375,999	105,369	163	37
Germany	722,559	69,344	916,112	112,208
Italy	5	1		
Netherlands	1,162,073	165,756	1,862,731	278,093
Portugal			142,749	16,198
Switzerland			55	19
Turkey, European			61,415	7,795
United Kingdom	1,023,445	114,873	27,295,345	3,099,880
British Honduras	1,535	95		
Canada	106,058	15,459	307,807	41,348
Costa Rica	3,259,304	363,282	17,180,464	1,815,502
Guatemala	13,780,673	1,430,999	19,520,999	1,959,008
Honduras	135,200	10,215	274,473	28,601
Nicaragua	1,214,032	116,304	1,615,483	180,968
Panama	141,601	11,601	157,126	13,576
Salvador	11,519,532	1,100,040	13,533,653	1,386,001
Mexico	21,205,461	2,298,986	25,233,242	2,982,693
British West Indies	1,011,233	91,005	2,030,195	236,318
Cuba	338	76	53,350	6,000
Dutch West Indies	45,052	4,315	116,793	15,504
Haiti	3,240,080	198,606	3,294,493	298,193
Santo Domingo	335,033	27,695	1,030,200	110,605
Argentina			816	82
Brazil	699,242,060	52,917,023	651,148,172	66,449,687
Colombia	53,332,642	4,286,670	54,820,900	4,812,430
Ecuador	922,755	69,264	3,055,082	289,661
Dutch Guiana	282,038	31,520	360,482	43,486
Peru			150	14
Uruguay			17,600	2,347
Venezuela	42,541,675	3,810,437	39,756,956	4,708,295
Aden	1,595,183	203,372	1,584,010	219,102
Chinese Empire	290,819	38,649		
British East Indies	355,265	35,531	67,210	8,341
Dutch East Indies	11,354,173	1,500,730	8,550,763	1,242,314
Turkey, Asiatic	1,259,521	175,811	1,350,520	200,826
Philippine Islands	5,400	347	264	40
Other Oceania, n. e. s	120	18		
British East Africa	1,815	173	20,674	1,944
Liberia	700	60	5,850	524
Egypt			500	148
Total	871,469,516	69,194,353	875,366,797	90,567,788

The table on page 76 shows in detail the annual exports of raw coffee of Hawaiian or Porto Rican growth from the United States, by countries of destination, for the five-year period 1907–1911. These exports are of especial interest in that the two islands are possessions of the United States. It will be noticed that Cuba, Spain, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy are the chief takers. The exports in the five-year period given range from 28½ to 45½ million pounds. The largest quantity shipped to any country in one year was 20,635,625 pounds to Cuba in 1910.

Exports of raw coffee from the United States (Hawaiian or Porto Rican production), by countries, 1907–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Country of destination.	1907		1908		1909	
	Quantity.	Export value.	Quantity.	Export value.	Quantity.	Export value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	4,139,753	527,651	4,835,903	626,578	3,325,524	445,783
Belgium	122,741	15,405	140,556	17,864	76,821	10,381
Denmark	62,559	8,272	31,048	3,921	62,739	7,996
France	7,780,336	960,229	5,362,129	664,440	4,076,592	531,333
Germany	689,868	83,358	2,053,745	260,577	549,089	72,982
Gibraltar	30,222	3,678	45,451	5,574	15,574	2,042
Italy	2,161,957	282,784	2,397,509	319,467	2,976,898	401,602
Netherlands	262,294	33,857	622,602	78,145	272,262	36,154
Norway					9,054	1,152
Spain	6,891,445	851,274	6,466,532	827,966	5,644,703	757,454
Sweden	108,931	13,622	149,758	18,883	45,889	5,979
Switzerland			100	15		
United Kingdom	736	91	643	86	676	100
British Honduras			405	32		
Canada	127,111	13,886	119,006	14,810	179,794	22,846
Mexico			6,597	822	1,187	161
British West Indies	974	92	835	77		
Cuba	16,317,890	1,888,310	13,074,166	1,468,347	11,341,713	1,427,252
Danish West Indies	2,784	347	2,131	252	2,812	383
Santo Domingo					36	5
Argentina	5,973	725				
Uruguay			5,250	630		
Chinese Empire	5,120	629	6,425	901	10,408	1,366
Hongkong			990	119	1,000	120
Japan	26,695	3,364	24,200	3,147	16,610	2,167
Russia, Asiatic			28	6		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	24,047	3,120	8,700	1,198	11,150	1,338
Other British Oceania			200	31		
German Oceania	600	75				
Philippine Islands	1,000	126	1,200	132	1,287	144
Canary Islands					8,460	1,100
Morocco	8,870	1,242				
Total	38,771,906	4,692,137	35,356,109	4,314,020	28,630,278	3,729,840

Country of destination.	1910		1911	
	Quantity.	Export value.	Quantity.	Export value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	6,326,126	833,604	2,569,956	369,338
Belgium	97,046	12,662	9,370	1,380
Denmark	91,574	11,904	56,023	7,657
France	4,327,936	552,511	2,305,318	323,480
Germany	1,781,380	231,782	317,001	46,659
Gibraltar	60,512	8,351	54,787	8,380
Italy	2,834,781	377,517	2,152,671	319,631
Netherlands	680,849	94,990	105,848	15,570
Norway			9,370	1,336
Portugal			8,559	1,200
Russia, European	9,581	1,200		
Spain	8,070,935	1,050,070	5,801,823	875,937
Sweden	93,127	12,827	37,417	5,470
United Kingdom	205	25	380	61
British Honduras			596	70
Canada	111,544	13,172	205,928	27,771
Guatemala	10	5		
Panama			670	97
Mexico	3,907	463	15,000	1,949
British West Indies	951	129		
Cuba	20,635,625	2,455,687	20,243,247	2,978,369
Danish West Indies	1,810	244	3,670	531
Argentina			11,133	1,889
Uruguay	6,293	747		
Venezuela	100	16		
Chinese Empire	8,823	1,079	35,348	5,154
Hongkong	50	5		
Japan	43,703	5,330	44,250	6,207
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	108,100	13,100	14,000	1,909
Other British Oceania	100	12	150	32
Philippine Islands	190,189	22,680	847,419	107,347
Canary Islands	14,672	1,786	400	50
French Africa			1,232	191
Morocco	14,509	1,888		
Spanish Africa			2,035	284
Total	45,514,438	5,703,786	34,853,601	5,107,949

The annual exports of roasted or prepared coffee from the United States, by countries of destination, for the five-year period 1907–1911 appear in the statement beneath. By a ruling of the United States Treasury Department, any article of foreign merchandise which is altered or changed in form after importation into the United States and afterwards exported is classed as an export of domestic merchandise. The country to which the largest amount of roasted or prepared coffee was exported is Cuba—in 1908 over 3 million pounds. The total exports of all countries for the five-year period range from less than 1 million pounds in 1909 to over 4 million pounds in 1908.

Exports of roasted or prepared coffee from the United States, by countries, 1907–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Country of destination.	1907		1908		1909	
	Quantity.	Export value.	Quantity.	Export value.	Quantity.	Export value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Azores and Madeira Islands	394	61				
Belgium	75	10	640	97	100	13
Denmark					50	10
France	144	37			90	20
Germany	4,746	860	15,025	2,345	2,412	436
Italy	1,945	384	320	34	58,825	5,675
Netherlands			250	40		
United Kingdom	2,252	326	7,207	1,448	1,330	189
Bermuda	24,326	5,231	18,328	3,184	24,839	4,297
British Honduras	20,168	2,148	32,307	3,819	41,734	5,194
Canada	122,508	23,843	185,504	37,283	282,019	51,843
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,200	298	2,511	531	2,988	579
Guatemala	930	100	882	129	600	86
Honduras	4,154	429	8,143	954	844	116
Nicaragua	1,924	193	261	57	90	12
Panama	59,836	15,628	116,299	23,095	60,051	9,404
Mexico	68,653	10,630	447,981	46,461	87,115	15,086
Miquelon, Langley, etc	4,200	557	739	107		
British West Indies	24,236	3,750	41,237	7,088	87,635	9,215
Cuba	1,805,542	214,694	3,242,461	320,571	72,247	8,133
Danish West Indies	30	10				
Dutch West Indies			2,122	284	5,822	565
Haiti			150	29		
Santo Domingo	75	22				
Argentina			2,170	265		
Bolivia	40	12				
Brazil	35	12	50	10		
Chile	240	64			58	6
Colombia	1,195	126	1,313	129	4,200	606
British Guiana			158	19		
Uruguay	380	54	150	25		
Venezuela	100	19	420	84		
Chinese Empire	13,451	1,754	19,457	2,604	6,456	1,025
British India			108	14		
Hongkong	485	48	21,689	2,614	1,515	215
Japan	13,113	2,511	8,713	1,241	3,015	512
Chosen (Korea)	3,462	601	1,520	244	2,417	447
Russia, Asiatic	4,799	935	1,235	349	2,650	753
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	75	20	100	15	2,555	350
Other British Oceania, n. e. s.					342	73
French Oceania	864	95	1,966	219	4,515	564
German Oceania	3,468	608	3,399	565	2,550	422
Philippine Islands	64,135	9,954	108,138	17,431	227,036	39,930
British South Africa	8,337	1,256	1,000	180		
Portuguese Africa			7,076	887		
Total	2,261,517	297,280	4,301,029	474,451	986,100	155,776

Exports of roasted or prepared coffee from the United States, by countries, 1907–1911—Continued.

Country of destination.	1910		1911	
	Quantity.	Export value.	Quantity.	Export value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary			20,030	4,007
Belgium	50	10	180	50
Denmark			85	20
France	768	112	300	45
Germany	2,883	447	995	164
Greece	350	74		
Italy	101,294	12,892	18,740	3,110
Netherlands			461	92
United Kingdom	1,220	226	5,186	913
Bermuda	17,004	3,075	30,633	6,451
British Honduras	45,169	6,963	66,615	12,102
Canada	232,591	44,973	290,434	66,957
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,866	832	4,852	928
Guatemala			1,880	378
Honduras	2,285	442	15,857	3,468
Nicaragua	5,043	870	57,312	10,728
Panama	198,258	28,155	247,464	39,689
Mexico	162,751	22,961	239,713	32,294
Miquelon, Langley, etc			2,858	406
British West Indies	14,189	2,220	35,869	5,623
Cuba	55,552	7,898	195,954	38,269
Danish West Indies	10,100	1,146	8,805	1,133
Dutch West Indies	50	13		
French West Indies	388	54	780	109
Bolivia	4,071	578		
Colombia	645	95	300	81
Ecuador	155	42		
British Guiana	395	88	650	90
Chinese Empire	2,979	522	460	101
British India	120	25		
Hongkong	298	59		
Japan	350	80	377	110
Chosen (Korea)	1,667	423	1,461	324
Russia, Asiatic	1,000	177	766	265
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	116	22	675	154
Other British Oceania, n. e. s	170	38	666	152
French Oceania	1,800	277		
German Oceania	1,955	396	1,849	392
Philippine Islands	340,354	60,163	231,183	43,784
British South Africa			900	143
Total	1,210,886	196,348	1,484,290	272,532

Of the large quantities of coffee imported into the United States through various domestic ports during the period from 1868 to 1911, the bulk enters through the port of New York, entries having ranged from 121 million pounds in 1870 to a record of over 900 million pounds in 1902; for the last 20 years they have averaged more than 500 million pounds annually. The port of New Orleans in late years ranks second, the annual entries being over 200 million pounds. Since 1902 the receipts at this port have not fallen in any year below 100 million pounds. Most of the coffee received at this port is distributed and consumed in the Southern States. Baltimore, which in early days was one of the important ports in the trade, has in recent years received only small amounts, the imports having fallen from almost 93 million pounds in 1871 to 23 thousand pounds in 1911. Philadelphia, which formerly

received several million pounds annually, now averages less than one-half million. Savannah, Galveston, and Mobile, formerly important ports in the coffee trade, have in recent years received comparatively small amounts. San Francisco imports coffee from the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America, and Hawaii. Receipts have shown an irregular increase and now amount to an average of about 30 million pounds a year.

Imports of coffee into the United States, by principal ports, 1868–1911.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending June 30—	Boston and Charlestown.		New York.		Baltimore.		Philadelphia.	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollar.*
1868	6,450,868	785,532	161,351,378	16,152,082	39,544,614	3,977,999	7,562,843	854,514
1869	7,050,216	755,241	165,457,573	15,950,748	46,787,315	4,355,324	5,804,535	620,877
1870	9,895,019	1,210,044	121,449,998	12,578,223	64,287,036	6,409,818	1,874,334	193,761
1871	6,398,256	698,729	146,932,411	14,525,745	92,892,904	8,759,397	5,792,915	578,400
1872	2,637,563	346,640	168,601,128	21,798,786	73,776,708	9,057,669	3,433,555	456,784
1873	5,228,637	769,125	161,411,473	24,468,685	61,496,168	9,221,066	4,536,671	726,050
1874	7,954,869	1,628,134	172,595,005	33,485,559	55,795,782	10,489,314	3,328,587	669,105
1875	3,331,481	555,259	180,452,596	29,048,121	70,156,444	10,781,845	3,405,758	605,314
1876	626,343	115,432	203,782,736	34,621,236	77,878,284	12,373,208	2,382,105	433,403
1877	863,905	162,344	201,472,415	32,667,809	70,977,623	11,144,506	3,866,588	688,631
1878	604,222	121,693	191,951,185	31,670,423	53,766,100	9,180,090	3,512,645	530,161
1879	880,435	170,121	259,228,451	32,739,331	69,565,244	8,078,365	438,286	68,170
1880	1,237,453	225,165	316,041,921	43,512,094	67,957,965	8,473,698	1,148,414	145,053
1881	859,310	152,700	328,438,101	41,772,524	58,656,548	6,787,382	886,268	124,501
1882	1,192,706	189,495	342,840,736	34,601,176	49,308,142	4,290,150	5,556	947
1883	2,226,620	274,324	388,447,816	32,015,336	51,967,258	3,673,825	17,988	2,765
1884	896,019	154,271	423,548,458	39,428,050	39,438,262	3,261,589	2,313	449
1885	1,105,431	139,614	414,441,865	34,147,226	72,226,460	5,256,719	3,148	189
1886	1,871,238	266,135	425,402,998	32,380,659	57,864,635	3,800,370	18,556	2,930
1887	1,249,893	202,715	428,286,286	46,231,302	33,300,141	3,036,023	98,190	15,327
1888	1,971,624	335,450	357,687,532	51,078,178	17,968,632	2,473,067	108,604	20,615
1889	1,572,663	277,425	455,979,616	58,860,319	47,003,879	5,548,701	42,876	9,253
1890	2,822,681	551,217	412,129,057	64,447,339	24,129,203	3,248,072	50,054	10,330
1891	879,359	178,747	426,154,897	78,892,715	28,366,712	5,446,577	154,140	31,675
1892	2,064,312	423,259	562,815,305	112,662,499	17,793,448	3,608,610	158,517	32,762
1893	1,123,487	229,867	469,762,217	66,537,057	29,216,530	3,924,169	177,032	37,672
1894	1,342,334	271,838	445,552,948	72,983,162	31,060,283	4,741,643	180,599	40,102
1895	1,351,811	270,168	542,650,642	79,798,851	31,626,173	4,053,852	110,240	23,315
1896	1,405,493	264,557	495,907,727	72,014,710	25,976,584	3,296,155	314,282	64,966
1897	1,349,187	241,115	640,829,723	69,944,947	24,651,420	2,151,586	39,565	7,552
1898	762,839	122,399	776,439,508	56,678,147	30,407,916	1,842,754	112,227	17,255
1899	801,828	126,166	742,455,433	48,441,045	23,573,954	1,296,255	202,621	35,424
1900	675,014	112,883	676,227,269	44,187,994	33,121,755	1,849,940	83,982	13,255
1901	508,255	81,389	705,627,302	56,973,261	32,604,095	2,064,316	282,152	38,714
1902	1,060,991	156,542	914,558,438	58,329,401	30,091,237	1,783,013	282,427	42,364
1903	889,974	167,448	731,502,134	47,033,759	16,868,526	936,824	354,302	43,442
1904	826,482	162,208	860,388,354	55,679,785	19,249,443	1,159,847	300,435	38,662
1905	988,353	194,760	807,828,389	64,900,561	16,600,630	1,304,499	276,963	36,778
1906	497,938	67,587	586,570,282	50,667,889	7,965,281	693,576	238,842	33,121
1907	1,075,179	147,622	705,443,114	55,675,843	6,462,943	503,507	355,257	44,985
1908	1,222,730	186,273	619,061,660	47,342,152	14,736	1,804	379,356	55,951
1909	808,281	125,234	731,128,238	54,993,454	25,477	3,284	650,055	79,510
1910	895,459	111,699	535,569,249	42,646,755	38,788	5,157	562,976	73,924
1911	1,211,409	174,685	543,868,109	55,731,239	23,255	3,339	590,618	87,540

Imports of coffee into the United States, by principal ports, 1868–1911—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Charleston, S. C.		Savannah.		Galveston.		Mobile.	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1868	11,937	1,438	1,513,544	174,790	1,239,016	130,540	1,437,225	134,794
1869	4,733	458	1,700,432	182,702	938,455	85,536	2,527,168	312,321
1870	.....	.....	1,602,176	196,000	1,887,644	196,129	4,965,024	479,157
1871	387,741	35,573	2,142,775	213,807	3,123,279	291,792	9,165,539	847,453
1872	421,664	45,078	1,031,752	133,557	3,115,785	357,773	9,294,302	1,210,551
1873	1,392,610	212,832	2,197,921	323,184	5,989,084	921,941	6,606,240	968,566
1874	1,794,807	346,727	1,625,811	292,650	3,359,244	656,468	2,428,316	537,283
1875	1,720,470	282,597	3,226,887	539,533	4,907,824	778,206	7,491,166	1,643,451
1876	951,366	168,939	1,818,823	298,993	5,867,568	971,024	8,996,433	1,494,950
1877	.....	.....	2,286,322	405,601	7,059,421	1,135,407	3,758,119	569,121
1878	.....	.....	2,416,130	400,121	5,194,510	929,702	6,785,736	1,154,515
1879	7,385	1,247	3,056,380	348,924	5,454,886	720,363	3,912,482	495,030
1880	60,274	10,630	2,572,438	315,451	2,979,068	404,209	2,194,800	312,683
1881	276,834	30,658	2,689,924	307,212	5,111,796	617,371	2,237,700	259,123
1882	112,122	10,174	3,409,261	311,226	8,799,120	875,271	2,171,530	215,941
1883	285	27	3,639,892	289,272	9,262,555	732,233	1,249,269	88,540
1884	.....	.....	5,280,812	443,615	7,463,455	768,040	1,415,140	150,158
1885	2,400	222	6,041,234	448,327	10,799,562	853,561	912,497	78,588
1886	1,217,366	75,073	1,211,714	80,359	7,507,170	545,748	3,807	315
1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,082,101	330,060	200	14
1888	16,165	2,359	12,200	1,000	1,807,579	278,155	.....	.....
1889	.....	.....	500	85	2,489,110	353,971	.....	.....
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,908	34,142	.....	.....
1891	.....	.....	2,500	306	239,334	46,306	.....	.....
1892	964	188	110	14	3,563,841	776,716	100	7
1893	300	55	.....	.....	275	56	.....	.....
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,986	4,114	64,614	10,654
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,017	9,299	227,929	32,535
1896	276	47	.....	.....	56,605	10,432	32,302	5,532
1897	1,656,000	168,459	.....	.....	127,673	22,533	27,072	4,552
1898	66,000	5,952	.....	.....	17,766	3,143	425	53
1899	.....	.....	380	38	2,321,088	141,841	24,533	2,419
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,239,416	285,267	104,526	8,474
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,755,638	118,330	63,851	5,681
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	443,246	26,679	266,783	26,211
1903	1,679,123	95,182	.....	.....	360	24	502,981	46,780
1904	1,042,800	56,005	.....	.....	237,250	21,259	416,068	38,732
1905	1,190,484	162,127	8,197	963	271,542	28,705	489,023	48,620
1906	2,316,990	207,159	3,356	506	1,191,991	121,418	404,311	42,544
1907	1,587,312	133,170	.....	.....	637,272	71,770	72,517	7,253
1908	1,320,000	89,524	.....	.....	495,492	57,852	248,573	22,018
1909	1,386,600	114,822	1,397	288	1,002,212	107,403	345,339	34,581
1910	1,353,000	166,979	17,572	2,688	704,373	70,940	67,825	6,186
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,097,210	133,249	26,521	2,645

Imports of coffee into the United States, by principal ports, 1868–1911—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	New Orleans.		San Francisco.		Other ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1868	17,804,610	1,694,317	11,881,318	1,355,970	187,147	26,475	248,983,990	25,288,451
1869	18,024,916	1,635,610	5,789,935	622,983	75,775	9,943	254,160,993	24,531,743
1870	22,789,510	2,283,647	6,353,222	667,567	152,611	20,533	235,256,574	24,234,879
1871	33,072,914	3,108,250	11,392,825	1,270,245	6,690,489	663,478	317,992,048	30,992,869
1872	25,417,771	3,166,361	10,957,190	1,352,216	118,528	16,810	298,805,946	37,942,225
1873	31,188,572	4,614,329	12,741,931	1,814,728	508,564	69,165	293,297,271	44,109,671
1874	21,423,065	4,031,782	13,171,063	2,568,390	1,694,963	348,555	285,171,512	55,048,967
1875	27,602,142	4,412,958	13,273,090	2,143,237	2,402,807	400,967	317,976,665	50,591,488
1876	26,721,567	4,459,210	8,198,043	1,422,543	2,585,978	430,059	339,789,246	56,788,997
1877	24,383,860	3,985,083	15,950,574	2,721,511	1,020,896	155,578	331,639,723	53,634,991
1878	30,065,789	5,141,835	14,591,259	2,605,244	994,964	180,821	309,882,540	51,914,605
1879	22,183,779	2,753,287	12,117,775	1,826,176	1,003,376	155,811	377,848,473	47,356,819
1880	31,048,924	4,010,166	20,825,212	2,831,379	784,258	120,301	446,850,727	60,360,769
1881	38,087,332	4,467,271	14,751,292	1,884,304	3,200,429	381,345	455,189,534	56,784,391
1882	29,862,272	3,003,694	18,629,511	2,064,025	3,591,812	379,510	459,922,768	46,041,609
1883	32,232,796	2,511,301	18,287,052	1,784,023	8,546,984	678,867	515,878,515	42,650,513
1884	32,000,498	3,038,475	19,959,250	2,012,221	4,841,335	489,837	534,785,542	49,686,705
1885	43,197,266	3,430,477	20,828,729	2,073,623	3,040,960	294,832	572,599,552	46,723,318
1886	47,857,865	3,400,042	18,376,386	1,843,413	3,375,801	277,893	564,707,533	42,672,937
1887	35,951,915	3,548,385	19,863,657	2,454,967	4,276,787	528,867	526,109,170	56,347,600
1888	22,965,393	3,463,138	18,944,036	2,523,494	2,164,029	332,174	423,645,794	60,507,630
1889	44,688,547	5,875,912	22,821,918	3,146,074	3,798,945	653,142	578,397,454	74,724,882
1890	34,684,573	5,591,700	18,637,992	3,163,344	6,520,652	1,221,288	499,159,120	78,267,432
1891	38,892,233	7,132,191	22,755,615	3,976,720	2,083,642	418,546	519,528,432	96,123,777
1892	30,024,729	6,392,964	22,358,466	3,824,345	1,631,056	320,626	640,210,788	128,041,930
1893	44,094,044	6,517,541	17,616,007	2,923,919	1,539,176	315,222	563,469,068	80,485,558
1894	46,283,121	8,108,238	23,361,048	3,584,956	3,064,434	569,969	550,934,337	90,314,670
1895	47,374,831	7,454,744	25,446,088	3,869,463	3,367,244	618,490	652,208,975	96,130,717
1896	35,262,631	5,533,408	19,274,100	3,149,804	2,367,915	453,513	580,597,915	84,793,124
1897	49,979,785	5,853,748	16,623,459	2,747,263	2,367,786	402,635	737,645,670	81,544,384
1898	44,906,616	3,614,902	19,573,294	2,292,613	4,227,864	490,413	870,514,455	65,067,631
1899	34,088,068	2,242,062	24,524,053	2,601,434	3,835,105	388,786	831,827,063	55,275,470
1900	44,335,717	2,947,754	24,562,578	2,651,156	4,641,654	411,220	787,991,911	52,467,943
1901	72,516,223	5,152,326	39,547,203	4,217,495	1,966,591	209,947	854,871,310	62,861,399
1902	115,700,254	7,443,538	26,651,638	2,962,468	1,955,238	211,939	1,091,004,252	70,982,155
1903	126,427,893	7,583,133	35,234,780	3,180,628	1,686,307	173,529	915,086,380	59,200,749
1904	142,109,049	9,405,261	28,281,593	2,823,756	2,191,810	226,284	995,043,284	69,551,799
1905	176,598,354	13,977,406	37,559,264	3,702,449	5,981,785	447,254	1,047,792,984	84,654,062
1906	212,998,910	17,414,567	37,981,246	3,909,720	1,499,686	158,047	851,668,933	73,256,134
1907	230,204,214	17,115,074	38,412,593	4,402,386	1,071,072	130,292	985,321,473	78,231,902
1908	243,347,498	17,151,054	23,364,915	2,630,716	1,185,697	150,762	890,640,057	67,688,106
1909	278,843,530	20,670,207	34,430,742	3,431,854	1,246,897	151,592	1,049,868,768	79,112,129
1910	300,942,115	22,982,512	29,681,767	2,998,824	1,726,392	189,289	871,469,516	69,194,353
1911	290,038,939	30,381,890	36,873,908	3,834,477	1,636,828	218,724	875,366,797	90,567,788

In the statement on page 82 the percentage of the total imports into the United States, by continents, for the years 1859–1911 is shown, Europe being included, although not producing coffee, in order that all imports may be accounted for. The percentages illustrate forcibly the fact that the bulk of the coffee imported comes from South America, the smallest proportion furnished by this continent for any one year being 72.30 per cent of the total imports in 1894 and the highest 91.38 per cent in 1910. For the last 50 years South America has furnished the United States with about four-fifths of the total. Countries of North America, i. e., Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and Canada, are second in rank, the largest percentage being 15.53 per cent in 1894 and averaging in recent years somewhat less than 10 per cent of the total. The proportion furnished by Asia is smaller in late years than formerly. The largest percentage by Asia was 10.81 per cent in 1872, and in recent years the percentage

furnished is less than 2 per cent of the total. Africa has never figured to any great extent in the import coffee trade of the United States, the largest quantity imported from that continent in any year being only 0.56 of 1 per cent of the total amount received.

Percentage of total coffee imported into the United States, by continents, 1859–1911.

Year ending June 30—	South America.	North America.	Asia.	Europe.	Africa.	All other sources.	Year ending June 30—	South America.	North America.	Asia.	Europe.	Africa.	All other sources.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1859	80.87	0.33	5.57	2.51	0.37	10.35	1886	80.18	8.15	4.14	2.76	0.05	4.72
1860	84.23	.72	4.10	.22	.47	10.26	1887	82.99	9.06	3.57	1.80	.06	2.52
1861	87.18	.70	3.00	.92	.22	7.98	1888	73.69	10.69	3.77	5.34	.07	6.44
1862	85.64	.40	1.01	3.25	.56	9.14	1889	78.50	9.96	3.59	1.22	.06	6.67
1863	80.83	1.52	1.10	6.43	.25	9.87	1890	76.11	10.32	3.33	6.70	.03	3.51
1864	80.60	1.72	2.48	5.77	.07	9.36	1891	77.61	12.59	3.21	2.42	.01	4.16
1865	81.08	1.50	7.40	1.54	.08	7.80	1892	81.08	10.22	2.47	1.66	.02	4.55
1866	77.55	2.69	3.88	6.05	.03	9.80	1893	80.36	11.12	3.93	2.26	.04	2.29
1867	84.42	2.36	7.53	1.52	.08	4.09	1894	72.30	15.53	3.28	6.40	.06	2.43
1868	87.41	3.41	4.55	.99	.27	3.37	1895	76.77	14.44	1.99	3.21	.01	3.58
1869	88.16	1.69	6.49	1.06	.02	2.58	1896	80.57	10.79	4.33	2.44	.02	1.85
1870	83.29	1.69	8.80	3.85	.02	2.35	1897	84.45	9.47	2.71	1.86	.01	1.50
1871	88.29	2.89	5.80	.48	.04	2.50	1898	86.28	8.12	3.09	1.68	.01	.82
1872	75.88	3.85	10.81	6.02	.02	3.42	1899	86.40	8.74	1.98	1.29	.08	1.51
1873	82.17	4.57	8.02	1.48	.11	3.65	1900	83.74	10.05	3.40	1.53	.01	1.27
1874	79.30	5.42	5.97	3.17	.03	6.11	1901	86.41	9.49	2.06	1.17	.01	.86
1875	82.06	4.64	6.52	1.04	.03	5.71	1902	89.32	7.11	2.01	.55	.00	1.01
1876	82.87	3.19	8.16	1.61	.03	4.14	1903	87.73	8.58	2.25	.47	.04	.93
1877	81.02	6.11	6.32	1.46	.09	5.00	1904	88.31	7.08	2.00	1.85	.00	.76
1878	82.72	6.52	5.22	.48	.06	5.00	1905	88.31	8.37	1.44	1.88	.00	.00
1879	82.55	5.24	5.63	1.34	.04	5.20	1906	86.62	11.04	1.90	.44	.00	.00
1880	77.19	6.61	7.55	2.00	.05	6.60	1907	89.70	8.62	1.36	.32	.00	.00
1881	74.59	6.70	7.45	.35	.10	10.81	1908	89.58	8.62	1.46	.33	.01	.00
1882	79.54	8.81	4.20	.29	.01	7.15	1909	89.04	7.55	1.51	1.90	.00	.00
1883	84.02	6.77	3.35	.52	.04	5.30	1910	91.38	6.40	[1]1.71	.49	(2)	.02
1884	76.66	7.85	4.17	6.31	.11	4.90	1911	85.58	9.64	1.32	3.46	(2)	.00
1885	81.22	8.19	3.62	1.57	.04	5.36							

[1] Includes Oceania.

[2] Included in all other sources.

The percentages of the imports of coffee into the United States, by principal countries of origin, for the years 1859–1911 are shown in the following table. All of these are coffee-producing countries with the exception of Netherlands; Hawaii and Porto Rico, although furnishing only a relatively small amount, are shown on account of being possessions of the United States. Brazil shows a great preponderance, as a source of imports, over all other countries—the lowest quantity received thence in recent years being 56.69 per cent of the total in 1888, and the highest 82.31 per cent in 1902. Of late years Brazil has been furnishing more than 75 per cent of the total coffee imported into the United States. Venezuela is second in rank as a source of imports, the high mark being reached in 1888, when 14.29 per cent of the total was imported from that country, the lowest percentage in recent years being 2.69 per cent in 1893. From Colombia is ordinarily imported the third largest quantity. In 1909, 1910, and 1911, however, imports from this country ranked second in volume—the only occasions within the last 50 years in which this country fur-

nished more coffee than Venezuela, with the single exception of 1904, when imports from Colombia amounted to 7.04 per cent of the total, while those from Venezuela were 6.29 per cent. The percentages furnished by Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Netherlands, Hawaii, and Porto Rico have not varied greatly, while the per cent imported from Dutch East Indies, British West Indies, Haiti, and British East Indies has decreased. Although the total imports of coffee into the United States have increased enormously from 1859 to 1911, the percentage furnished by each of the principal countries has not changed to any great extent:

Percentage of total coffee imported into the United States from principal countries, 1859–1911.

Year ending June 30—	Brazil.	Venezuela.	Colombia.	Mexico.	Guatemala.[1]	Costa Rica.[1]	Dutch East Indies.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1859	73.25	7.16	0.45	0.02	.....	.....	4.41
1860	77.46	5.67	.94	.27	.....	.....	2 69
1861	78.94	7.65	.56	.25	.....	.....	2.19
1862	76.94	[2] 8.55	.....	.01	.....	.....	[3]
1863	73.29	[2] 7.43	.....	1.16	.....	.....	[3]
1864	68.59	[2] 11.78	.....	.01	.....	.....	[3]
1865	75.64	4.99	1.02	.00	.....	.....	4.63
1866	69.97	7.28	.30	.29	.....	.....	.80
1867	78.59	5.24	.59	.07	.....	.....	5.28
1868	80.06	6.90	.45	.35	.....	.....	3.23
1869	80.84	6.57	.74	.08	.....	.....	4.16
1870	77.96	4.83	.49	.05	.....	.....	4.63
1871	80.97	6.33	.99	.17	.....	.....	3.36
1872	65.00	9.43	1.39	.63	.....	.....	8.27
1873	70.32	10.41	1.44	.69	.....	.....	5.44
1874	68.86	8.37	2.07	1.03	.....	.....	4.69
1875	72.24	8.11	1.71	.84	.....	.....	5.31
1876	74.32	7.41	1.12	1.16	.....	.....	6 77
1877	68.54	10.77	1.71	2.05	.....	.....	4.86
1878	68.30	12.46	1.91	2.05	.....	.....	4.70
1879	72.47	7.71	2.37	2.20	.....	.....	4.89
1880	66.40	7.95	2.84	2.20	.....	.....	6.27
1881	63.55	9.28	1.75	3.06	.....	.....	7.11
1882	68.59	9.43	1.51	3.70	.....	.....	3.83
1883	72.28	9.25	2.48	1.66	.....	.....	3.05
1884	64.96	9.98	1.65	1.86	.....	.....	3.95
1885	71.03	9.34	.81	1.75	.....	.....	3.48
1886	69.43	9.61	1.13	2.79	2.36	0.84	3.82
1887	68.98	11.30	2.58	2.77	2.97	1.37	3.44
1888	56.69	14.29	2.57	3.34	2.37	1.87	3.60
1889	64.65	10.91	2.77	3.16	2.31	1.31	3.27
1890	62.11	11.50	2.40	4.14	2.37	1.38	3.13
1891	63.02	11.59	2.80	5.48	2.64	2.14	2.98
1892	70.76	8.35	1.84	3.42	2.66	1.34	2 13
1893	76.21	2.69	1.31	4.51	2.65	2.36	3.23
1894	68.58	3.00	.48	6.93	2.51	2.26	2.85
1895	66.83	8.08	1.67	5.40	2.49	2.66	1.37
1896	68.05	8.96	3.31	4.13	2.11	2 94	2.62
1897	73.59	7.99	2.84	3.91	1.57	2.62	1.49
1898	75.93	7.24	3.09	3.99	1.43	1.58	1.71
1899	75.55	7.45	3.39	3.29	1.79	2.00	.75
1900	75.67	5.39	2.54	4.48	2.22	2.20	2.20
1901	77.97	6.61	1.80	2.39	3.27	2.01	1.10
1902	82.31	5.16	1.73	2.83	1.98	1.56	.91
1903	79.35	4.93	3.21	2.43	2.19	2.34	1.37
1904	74.54	6.29	7.40	2.33	2.01	1.45	1.18
1905	78.28	5.20	4.56	2.10	2.33	2.04	1.02
1906	73.41	7.37	5.82	2.89	3.26	2.58	1.44
1907	79.02	6.09	4.40	1.56	2.81	2.45	.74
1908	78.35	5.79	5.39	3.26	1.93	1.33	.98
1909	77.96	5.22	5.73	3.33	2.51	.28	1.09
1910	80.24	4.88	6.12	2.43	1.58	.37	1.30
1911	74.39	4.54	6.26	2.88	2.23	1.96	.98

[1] Not given separately prior to 1886. [2] Includes imports from Colombia. [3] Included in Netherlands.

Percentage of total coffee imported into the United States from principal countries, 1859–1911—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	British West Indies.	Haiti.	Netherlands.	British East Indies.	Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Other countries.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1859	1.34	8.72	2.51	1.15	.....	0.09	0.90
1860	1.89	7.73	.22	1.39	.....	.17	1.57
1861	1.35	5.96	.92	.75	.....	.04	1.39
1862	[1] 1.82	[2] 6.94	[3] 2.95	[4] .92	.....	.00	1.87
1863	[1] 1.47	[2] 5.87	[3] 3.43	[5] .33	.....	.00	7.02
1864	[1] 1.42	[2] 7.16	[3] 2.94	[4] 1.60	.....	.00	6.50
1865	.95	3.67	.06	1.82	.....	.07	7.15
1866	1.66	2.56	1.97	2.85	.....	.22	12.10
1867	.71	2.52	.13	2.23	.....	.03	4.61
1868	.68	1.86	.14	1.15	.....	.14	5.04
1869	.49	[2] 1.23	.25	1.14	.....	.15	4.35
1870	.62	[2] 1.04	.04	3.42	.....	.00	6.92
1871	.85	[2] 1.03	.07	1.69	.....	.07	4.47
1872	.95	1.30	.28	1.38	.....	.68	10.69
1873	[1] .36	2.11	.55	2.27	.....	.77	5.64
1874	[1] 1.11	1.67	.38	1.15	.....	2.25	8.42
1875	[1] 1.08	3.00	.11	.98	.....	.37	6.25
1876	[1] .25	3.48	.07	1.13	.....	.21	4.08
1877	[1] 1.06	3.70	.11	.85	.....	.09	6.26
1878	[1] .76	4.14	.05	.41	.....	.03	5.19
1879	.51	4.41	.45	.58	0.02	.03	4.36
1880	.35	5.07	.69	1.04	.02	.66	6.51
1881	.35	7.01	.01	.18	.01	.76	6.93
1882	.63	4.90	.03	.22	.00	.48	6.68
1883	1.20	3.48	.26	.17	.00	.02	6.15
1884	.97	3.05	1.61	.11	.00	.04	11.82
1885	.68	3.33	.62	.09	.00	.85	8.02
1886	.51	2.84	1.52	.22	.00	.52	4.41
1887	.87	1.09	.99	.09	.00	.02	3.53
1888	1.76	3.52	1.40	.12	.00	.31	8.16
1889	2.44	3.45	.71	.24	.00	.05	4.73
1890	.98	1.34	1.21	.09	.02	.13	9.20
1891	.98	2.43	.44	.12	.00	.03	5.35
1892	1.10	2.34	.58	.18	.00	.02	5.28
1893	1.24	.00	1.23	.47	.01	.02	4.07
1894	1.50	.01	.90	.26	.02	.07	10.63
1895	.95	1.93	.88	.50	.03	.01	7.20
1896	.70	1.04	.55	.74	.02	.03	4.80
1897	.42	.99	.38	.41	.05	.02	3.72
1898	.32	.32	.28	.74	.08	.02	3.28
1899	.71	.45	.44	.51	.09	.00	3.58
1900	.45	.68	.38	.76	.06	.01	2.96
1901	.31	.51	.19	.60	.25	.00	2.99
1902	.34	.59	.21	.56	.10	.02	1.70
1903	.34	.48	.13	.42	.20	.69	1.92
1904	.25	.40	.14	.44	.14	.24	3.19
1905	.14	.34	.04	.15	.14	.14	3.52
1906	.28	.39	.09	.11	.25	.02	2.14
1907	.16	.36	.14	.12	.11	.02	2.08
1908	.38	.36	.22	.05	.15	.01	1.80
1909	.15	.14	.15	.06	.17	.01	3.20
1910	.12	.37	.13	.04	.27	.02	2.13
1911	.23	.38	.21	.01	.31	.03	5.59

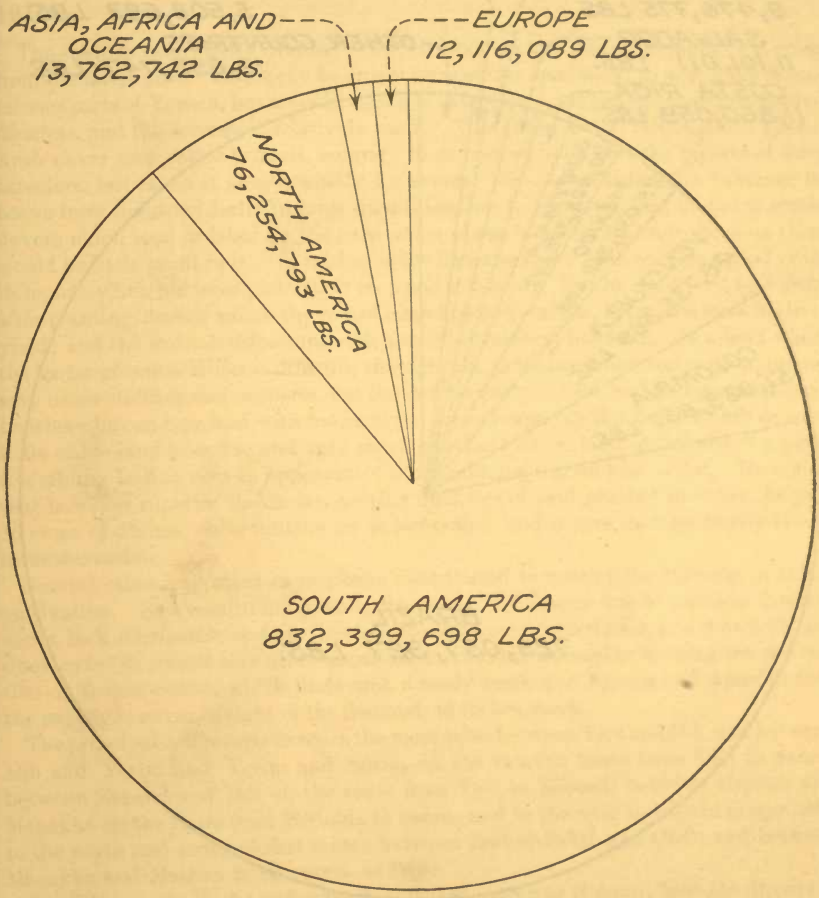
[1] Includes imports from British Honduras.
[2] Includes imports from Santo Domingo.
[3] Includes Dutch colonial possessions.
[4] Includes imports from British Australasia.
[5] Includes imports from Hongkong and Japan.

ASIA, AFRICA, AND OCEANIA.

ARABIA.

The term "Mocha," which in olden times indicated exclusively the source of origin, is at the present time simply a trade term indicating a quality or blend of coffees from various sources and takes its name from the similarity in size and shape to that grown in Arabia; this variety is generally found growing at the end of the limb, the berry having one grain in the space usually occupied by two.

Arabian coffee, distinctively known by the name "Mocha" is generally considered, in respect of flavor, as occupying the first rank among coffees. The cultivation in Arabia is carried on principally in the vilayet of Yemen, where the trees are generally grown on terraced



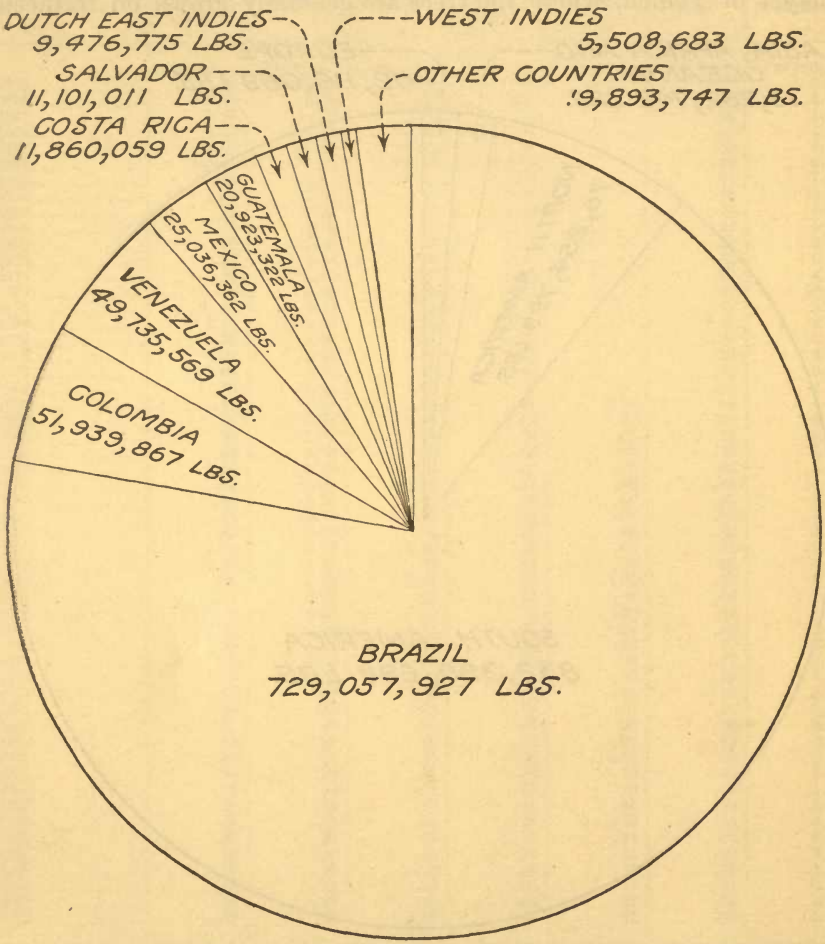
AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF COFFEE
INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY CONTINENTS.
FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1911.
(IN POUNDS.)

TOTAL POUNDS: 934,533,322.

FIG. 3.

hills at altitudes of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, although some are grown at lower levels. The trees usually yield twice a year, but a third yield is frequent. The principal picking is in May. Genuine Mocha is yellow or green in color; the berry is generally small in size and covered with a golden pellicle and when dried is very heavy.

This coffee is not, as the name suggests, produced in the neighborhood of the city of Mocha, but about 90 miles distant; it derives its name from the fact that formerly nearly the entire production was



AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF COFFEE
INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES.
FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1911.
(IN POUNDS.)

TOTAL POUNDS: 934,533,322.

FIG. 4.

shipped from the city of Mocha to Aden for exportation. The principal primary market in recent years is the city of Beit-el-Fakih, where nearly all the purchases for exportation to Turkey and Egypt are made. The Turkish and Egyptian merchants or their representa-

tives go to the vilayet of Yemen, buy the coffee on the trees, and have it picked only when thoroughly ripe.

The following statement respecting the production of Mocha coffee is quoted from a report of the United States consul at Aden in 1910:

The trade is now wholly divided between Hodeida and Aden, the bulk of it going from the latter port. Coffee can be grown successfully, probably, in any of the mountainous parts of Yemen, but its cultivation is in fact confined to a few widely scattered districts, and the acreage is relatively small. This is due to the fact that the Yemen Arab never uses coffee himself, contrary to general opinion and the reports of some travelers, but raises it almost wholly for export. He uses "kishar," a beverage he brews from the dried hulls in large quantities, but it is certain that he never would devote much land or labor for the cultivation of the berry for its hulls, because there would be little profit in it. In raising coffee for export, the Arab realizes a good profit in money when his trees yield their crop and it is sold. But he must wait four years after planting, during which the cost of labor is heavy on him, before his trees begin to yield; and the main desideratum with him is not money, but food. In a land where the barter of commodities is difficult, through lack of means of communication, money may mean clothing and comforts, but the one necessity is food, and he may not always be where he can buy food with his money. In consequence the Yemen Arab devotes little of his land to coffee and very much excellent coffee land to "dhurra," a plant resembling Indian corn in appearance, but producing a grain like millet. He argues that however superior the money-getting qualities of land planted to coffee, he gets 16 crops of dhurra while waiting for one of coffee, and is sure that his family is safe from starvation.

Several other important causes have contributed to restrict the increase in coffee cultivation. Bad condition of the trade routes, the danger due to political disturbances, lack of irrigation systems, inadequate tools, overworked land, and the exorbitant dues levied in transit may all be mentioned as having assisted in keeping the production of Yemen coffee, which finds such a ready market in Europe and America that the supply is never in sight of the demand, to its low mark.

The principal coffee regions are in the mountains between Taiz and Ibb, and between Ibb and Yerim and Yerim and Sanaa, on the caravan route from Taiz to Sanaa; between Zabeed and Ibb on the route from Taiz to Zabeed; between Hajelah and Menakha on the route from Hodeida to Sanaa, and in the wild mountain ranges both to the north and south of that route; between Beit-el-Fakih and Obal; and between Manakha and Mathan to the north of Bajil.

Of all Yemen or Mocha coffee the best is that known as Mohtari, from the district of Beni Mohtar, lying almost due south of Sanaa. Another nearly, if not quite, so good comes from Yafi, near Taiz. Other kinds that are considered superior are Sharsh, Menakha, and Hifash. It is said that all these coffees are the same variety and that the superior quality of any of the so-called kinds is due wholly to the curing. In Beni Mohtar the coffee lands are held by large and wealthy proprietors, whose means enable them to hold their crop for some months after it is gathered. The berries picked in September are accordingly stored away and allowed to cure all winter. The bean thus dries out thoroughly before it is hulled and brought to market. This accounts for the clear, almost translucent, yellow color of the finest berries when they reach the market. But the planters in the other districts are compelled to sell their crop quickly in order to tide over the winter. Hence, they pick the fruit before it is properly ripened and hull the berry before it is properly dried. As a result the color is pale and lifeless, the flavor weak and flat, compared with the berry cured within the hull.

So little is coffee used by the people that a few months after the new crop has been gathered it is impossible for one passing through the country to buy a single pound

except in Hodeida and Sanaa. At these towns it sells in the bazaars for 16 to 18 cents per pound. The coffee grower usually receives about 37½ per cent of the price his coffee will bring in the open market at Aden or Hodeida. The remaining 62½ per cent is divided between Government taxes, cost of packing and transportation, profit of first-hand buyers, commissions to brokers, etc. The unit of weight is the maund (28 pounds avoirdupois), and the average market price of coffee at Hodeida or Aden is $3.24 per maund. Thus, the grower of Mocha coffee usually sells his crop at the rate of 4⅓ cents per pound. Only the inferior qualities of Mocha, however, bring less than $2.95 or $3 per maund in the Hodeida market. Good Yafi brings from $4.25 to $4.55, and the best Mohtari, which is exceedingly limited in quantity, will sell for $5 per maund, or even more, according to the crop.

The principal port of shipment of coffee from Arabia in late years is Aden, and in the statement which follows, taken from official British publications, is shown the exports and imports of this port; it must be understood that all of the coffee shipped from this port is not of Arabian origin, as several million pounds annually are shipped to Aden from Abyssinia and the Somali coast in Africa and reshipped thence to various parts of the world:

Imports of coffee into Aden, by countries, 1905–6 to 1909–10.

Country of origin.	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Somaliland	4,788,000	5,079,648	6,089,692	237,776	402,640
Zanzibar and Pemba	118,160	.....	1,680	336	5,488
Abyssinia	54,320	117,040	161,168	4,552,128	4,694,816
Arabia	6,330,800	7,206,304	6,719,440	7,796,880	7,940,128
Other countries	161,840	1,238,160	604,212	1,248,800	477,680
Total	11,453,120	13,641,152	13,576,192	13,835,920	13,520,752

Exports of coffee from Aden, by countries, 1905–6 to 1909–10.

Country of destination.	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Australia	98,784	130,032	131,908	180,320	224,448
United Kingdom	1,770,384	1,642,816	1,723,316	955,948	1,502,256
Zanzibar and Pemba	26,096	75,152	120,624	215,264	145,488
Mauritius	468,384	232,288	325,304	257,572	265,328
Austria-Hungary	493,024	445,648	526,736	462,644	562,240
France	3,596,320	3,013,920	4,239,788	5,302,948	4,871,216
Germany	694,512	424,144	928,088	766,976	840,112
Belgium	41,552	21,392	77,028	109,984	106,400
Netherlands	16,912	28,448	19,348	19,096	17,808
Italy	493,248	375,312	409,808	477,792	491,568
Spain	142,352	140,000	167,188	181,860	326,928
Russia	95,200	167,328	108,276	153,916	100,128
United States	2,362,696	3,406,816	3,059,756	3,108,084	2,720,144
Arabia	869,008	760,704	812,420	927,220	894,320
Other countries	1,652,588	1,817,424	1,700,104	2,483,068	2,207,520
Total	12,821,060	12,681,424	14,349,692	15,602,692	15,275,904

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Java.—Coffee was first introduced into Java in 1690 from Malabar. No mention is made of exports until 1712, when a small shipment, 974 pounds, was sent to Amsterdam, and sold at 43 cents per pound.

Twelve years later 1,396,486 pounds of Java coffee were sold in the same market. The term "Java," like that of "Mocha," has in recent years become simply a trade term applied to all coffee grown in that section of the world; to the consumer the term signifies coffees that are similar in size or shape to those grown on the island of Java.

The Dutch Government early in the nineteenth century established a monopoly of the cultivation of coffee in Java. The coffee was grown by the natives under the supervision of the Government, which bought the entire product at a fixed price and disposed of it at public auction either in Batavia, Padang, Amsterdam, or Rotterdam. For a long series of years after the cultivation was started on this island less than one-fifth of the area under this crop was owned or worked by private enterprise, the balance being controlled by the Government. These private plantations were mostly in existence before the adoption of the Government monopoly system, or were worked on the estates of inland princes who had retained that part of their original sovereign rights. At present private owners grow and export much more coffee than does the Javanese Government.

Under the system of Government monopoly each family of natives was required to raise and care for 650 trees and to pick and deliver the crop at the Government stores. The average yield on the Government plantations is only a little over one-half pound per tree, while on private estates the yield is from 1 to 2 pounds per tree. The difference in the yield may be attributed mainly to the forced labor on the Government plantations, the natives being careless in gathering the crop, because the smaller the amount they pick the less the work of preparing it for market.

On estates below 1,000 feet in altitude the trees bear earlier and yield heavier, but the average life of the trees is only about 10 years, while those at an altitude of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet bear fruit from 30 to 40 years. On some plantations at high altitudes the trees grow from 30 to 40 feet in height, and ladders are necessary to gather the crop; these trees in some instances produce from 6 to 7 pounds per tree. Picking usually begins in January and lasts until May and is divided into three separate pickings. The first is small, the second is considered the main one, and the third is simply gathering the remnants left from the first two.

The term "Old Government Java" arises from the fact that the Dutch Government formerly stored large quantities of coffee from 5 to 10 years before marketing, and as age adds flavor to coffee, if kept dry and properly handled, the name soon became a trade term to denote high quality. The stored coffee is said to lose as much as 15 per cent in weight in three years, but the loss is compensated for by the higher price obtained, and by the fact that being so dry further loss from evaporation in roasting is proportionately less. No other

coffee acquires, except by artificial means, the dark yellowish-brown color of the Java and Sumatra, the color governing in a large measure its commercial value.

In the following table, compiled from official publications of the Netherlands, the exports of coffee from Java and Madura, by countries, in the calendar years 1906–1908 are shown. The great bulk of the coffee exported from these islands goes to the Netherlands:

Exports of coffee from Java and Madura, by countries of destination, 1906–1908.

Country of destination.	1906	1907	1908	Country of destination.	1906	1907	1908
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Netherlands	34,986,000	31,217,000	28,393,000	Egypt	387,000	141,000	1,248,000
United Kingdom	115,000	.....	27,000	British India	25,000	1,000	5,000
France	1,180,000	794,000	1,274,000	Singapore	1,180,000	720,000	1,051,000
Germany	483,000	189,000	411,000	Hongkong	234,000	218,000	170,000
Austria-Hungary	1,219,000	1,132,000	1,387,000	Philippine Islands	73,000	117,000	126,000
Italy	597,000	75,000	1,789,000	Australia	133,000	198,000	78,000
Denmark	517,000	647,000	451,000	Japan	35,000	5,000	1,000
Portugal	53,000	36,000	41,000	Other countries	3,646,000	1,105,000	24,000
Sweden	84,000	96,000	68,000				
Norway	106,000	16,000	35,000				
America	2,686,000	4,771,000	3,460,000	Total	47,739,000	41,478,000	40,039,000

The production of coffee in Java was 47,927,000 pounds in 1904, 59,092,000 pounds in 1905, 66,853,000 pounds in 1906, 31,044,000 pounds in 1907, and 39,349,000 pounds in 1908.

Sumatra.—Coffee was grown on the west coast of Sumatra in the eighteenth century. In 1800 Sumatra exported 272,000 pounds, and from 1801 to 1820 the exports were of small volume. From 1820 to 1830 an average of about 4 million pounds was exported annually, and exports rose to between 11 and 12 million pounds annually from 1836 to 1845. In 1847 the Dutch Government decreed that all coffee grown in this possession should be delivered to the Government at a fixed price, and that all coffee so delivered should be sold at Padang, at public auction, to the highest bidder. Nearly all of the Dutch East Indian "Java" coffee consumed in the United States is grown in Sumatra. In 1904 Sumatra produced 6,127,000 pounds of coffee; in 1905, 10,348,000 pounds; in 1906, 4,085,000 pounds; and in 1907, 5,719,000 pounds.

The exports of coffee from Sumatra for the calendar year 1908, by principal countries of destination, were as follows:

Exports of coffee from Sumatra, 1908.

Country of destination.	Pounds.	Country of destination.	Pounds.
Netherlands	1,000,000	Hongkong	15,000
France	1,000	Penang	1,112,000
Austria-Hungary	27,000	Singapore	1,412,000
Denmark	4,000		
Egypt	27,000	Total	9,586,000
America	5,988,000		

Celebes.—Coffee was introduced from Java about 1750. In 1822 Celebes produced 10,800 pounds. From 1826 to 1833 the average annual crop was about 525,000 pounds; in 1834 the production reached 1,360,000 pounds; from 1835 to 1852 the crop varied from 340,000 to 1,768,000 pounds. The average annual production for the years 1904–1909 is estimated, semiofficially, to be between two and two and one-half million pounds.

The following statement shows the principal countries to which Celebes exported coffee in 1908:

Exports of coffee from Celebes, 1908.

Country of destination.	Pounds.	Country of destination.	Pounds.
Netherlands	847,000	America	831,000
United Kingdom	4,000	Singapore	14,000
France	169,000	Other countries	4,000
Germany	211,000		
Denmark	41,000	Total	2,121,000

Coffee grown in the Province of Menado is said to be of superior quality and to command a higher price than any other grown on the island; but the quantity produced is comparatively small, owing to the limited area available for growing this product. In 1908 Menado exported 358,000 pounds to the Netherlands, 7,000 pounds to Germany, 2,000 pounds to Singapore, and to other countries 1,000 pounds, making a total of 368,000 pounds of coffee exported for that year.

The official returns on the production of coffee in Java, Sumatra, and Celebes, 1880–1911, is shown in the following statement; but the statistics are incomplete in that all of the coffee grown on private estates is not reported.

Production of coffee in Java, Sumatra, and Celebes, 1880–1911.

Year.	Government lands.	Private estates.	Total.	Year.	Government lands.	Private estates.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1880	94,492,000	23,147,000	117,639,000	1896	43,025,000	63,449,000	106,474,000
1881	153,584,000	37,171,000	190,755,000	1897	69,712,000	76,247,000	145,959,000
1882	155,490,000	37,988,000	193,478,000	1898	18,109,000	36,081,000	54,190,000
1883	169,106,000	47,927,000	217,033,000	1899	33,767,000	77,473,000	111,240,000
1884	152,359,000	37,171,000	189,530,000	1900	32,269,000	58,275,000	90,544,000
1885	85,234,000	31,316,000	116,550,000	1901	20,287,000	36,898,000	57,185,000
1886	121,043,000	38,396,000	159,439,000	1902	34,447,000	72,707,000	107,154,000
1887	46,838,000	23,827,000	70,665,000	1903	43,979,000	66,036,000	110,015,000
1888	91,497,000	49,016,000	140,513,000	1904	13,156,000	40,574,000	53,730,000
1889	88,093,000	51,331,000	139,424,000	1905	17,428,000	52,012,000	69,440,000
1890	22,057,000	12,254,000	34,311,000	1906	25,325,000	45,885,000	71,210,000
1891	58,547,000	42,753,000	101,300,000	1907	8,306,000	28,593,000	36,899,000
1892	103,479,000	49,833,000	153,312,000	1908	12,663,000	31,861,000	44,524,000
1893	17,700,000	21,513,000	39,213,000	1909	5,991,000	27,231,000	33,222,000
1894	53,237,000	65,355,000	119,592,000	1910	3,968,000	30,935,000	34,903,000
1895	49,425,000	53,237,000	102,662,000	1911	2,009,000	46,181,000	48,190,000

The following table shows the exports of coffee from the Dutch East Indies, by principal countries of destination, 1894–1909. The statement also shows the quantity of "Government produce" and "Private estates" exported to the Netherlands, and indicates that the Netherlands received about three-fifths of the total.

Exports of raw coffee from Dutch East Indies, by countries of destination, 1894–1909.

[From Jaarcijfers over het Jaar 1908 door het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistick.]

Country of destination.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Netherlands:						
Government produce	24,282,000	36,760,000	20,666,000	31,978,000	22,264,000	20,227,000
Private estate	68,440,000	49,419,000	57,536,000	68,855,000	33,826,000	71,035,000
United Kingdom	2,000	46,000	46,000	123,000	.....	492,000
France	1,043,000	1,069,000	959,000	798,000	1,528,000	1,321,000
Austria-Hungary	4,328,000	6,828,000	6,651,000	1,892,000	990,000	381,000
Germany	483,000	509,000	212,000	600,000	106,000	165,000
Egypt	7,039,000	4,475,000	7,302,000	9,643,000	5,335,000	4,971,000
America	7,198,000	11,389,000	9,733,000	11,169,000	6,453,000	13,221,000
Singapore	15,492,000	12,899,000	14,991,000	17,306,000	7,487,000	7,617,000
Hongkong	730,000	562,000	613,000	403,000	401,000	538,000
Other countries	562,000	305,000	471,000	529,000	754,000	365,000
Total	129,599,000	124,261,000	119,180,000	143,296,000	79,144,000	120,333,000

Country of destination.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Netherlands:					
Government produce	17,456,000	9,489,000	15,086,000	28,673,000	15,390,000
Private estate	64,033,000	41,134,000	65,100,000	54,465,000	33,665,000
United Kingdom	88,000	.....	181,000	154,000	33,000
France	2,560,000	1,545,000	2,465,000	2,606,000	2,359,000
Austria-Hungary	1,153,000	697,000	822,000	1,601,000	1,149,000
Germany	71,000	249,000	569,000	794,000	977,000
Egypt	5,494,000	4,189,000	4,079,000	2,560,000	1,334,000
America	8,408,000	5,575,000	10,798,000	8,827,000	12,791,000
Singapore	9,952,000	7,478,000	11,667,000	12,344,000	5,657,000
Hongkong	478,000	362,000	644,000	514,000	229,000
Other countries	2,487,000	1,788,000	2,156,000	3,465,000	3,038,000
Total	112,180,000	72,506,000	113,567,000	116,003,000	76,622,000

Country of destination.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Netherlands:					
Government produce	2,650,000	10,950,000	10,005,000	3,210,000	6,252,000
Private estate	46,361,000	41,398,000	24,211,000	27,966,000	15,005,000
United Kingdom	62,000	115,000	.....	33,000	29,000
France	1,541,000	2,039,000	1,296,000	1,554,000	1,645,000
Austria-Hungary	1,501,000	1,329,000	1,182,000	1,415,000	1,852,000
Germany	1,922,000	1,347,000	679,000	825,000	439,000
Egypt	1,920,000	761,000	597,000	1,160,000	240,000
America	10,216,000	6,936,000	8,953,000	10,278,000	9,306,000
Singapore	5,419,000	5,825,000	4,881,000	4,850,000	4,343,000
Hongkong	101,000	342,000	245,000	185,000	295,000
Other countries	3,822,000	4,729,000	3,532,000	4,376,000	4,488,000
Total	75,515,000	75,771,000	55,581,000	55,852,000	43,894,000

INDIA.

Little is known as to when coffee was first introduced into India, one of the first records being the granting of a charter in the early part of the nineteenth century to Fort Gloster, near Calcutta, authorizing it to become a coffee plantation. Some of the original trees are said to be still living on this plantation. The early planting on the plains did not do well, and most of the plantations were cultivated on the

hills in Southern India, especially in Mysore. The first systematic plantation was established in 1830.

The area returned as under coffee in 1885 was 237,448 acres; in 1896, as 303,944 acres, since when there has been a progressive decrease, only 203,610 acres being planted in 1909–10.

The coffee produced in India is practically all exported, the most important markets being the United Kingdom and France. Exports in recent years have been from 20 to 46 million pounds.

In 1905 there were 43,233 plantations in operation; in 1906, 31,827 were in active operation, giving steady employment to 24,477 persons and temporary employment to 46,044; in 1909–10, 18,577 people were permanently employed and 53,960 temporarily.

In India the coffee tree thrives best at an altitude of from 1,500 to 5,000 feet, and the annual rainfall should not be over 150 inches. The trees generally bloom in March, and the crop is gathered from October to January. The estimated production per acre is from 3 to 7 hundredweight on European plantations and from one-fourth to 1 hundredweight on native plantations.

It is said that there are about 200 different species of insects which injuriously affect the Indian tea plant and only 20 species which attack the coffee trees, but these coffee pests do more harm and damage to the coffee crop than the 200 species do damage to the tea industry.

In the subjoined statements are shown the area, production, and exports of coffee from India, 1885 to 1909–10. For the years 1885 to 1907 the figures of the area and production relate to the calendar year and for 1908–9 and 1909–10 to the year ending June 30. The figures of exports relate to the calendar year.

Area under coffee in India, 1885 to 1909–10.

Year.	Madras.	Mysore.	Coorg.	Travancore and Cochin.	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1885	62,228	105,021	63,150	7,049	237,448
1886	59,407	102,668	64,050	5,025	231,150
1887	59,612	113,116	63,393	8,751	244,872
1888	61,890	114,962	62,738	6,619	246,209
1889	71,003	122,330	63,207	5,539	262,079
1890	73,762	128,452	62,741	5,610	270,565
1891	68,911	125,747	62,230	5,867	262,755
1892	68,237	127,437	59,985	5,712	261,371
1893	64,270	132,520	63,783	6,242	266,815
1894	63,812	136,052	71,181	6,587	277,632
1895	64,065	138,670	73,828	6,955	283,518
1896	72,032	141,528	84,820	5,564	303,944
1897	68,853	125,876	86,155	7,624	288,508
1898	70,090	128,082	82,575	6,384	287,131
1899	66,793	128,010	72,296	7,069	274,168
1900	69,540	128,087	68,596	7,404	273,627
1901	60,949	126,735	65,732	7,022	260,438
1902	56,712	114,660	59,417	6,217	237,006
1903	57,643	111,854	52,638	6,334	228,469
1904	56,213	104,287	48,142	6,256	214,898
1905	57,053	101,319	48,215	6,049	212,636
1906	57,016	101,489	46,393	5,627	210,525
1907	56,809	100,176	46,108	5,702	208,795
1908–9	52,691	102,899	44,316	4,679	204,585
1909–10	51,133	104,792	43,421	4,264	203,610

Production and exports of coffee in India, 1885 to 1909–10.

Year.	Reported production.					Exports.
	Madras.	Mysore.	Coorg.	Travancore and Cochin.	Total.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1885	14,016,517	11,553,431	7,564,700	1,824,071	34,958,719	36,171,744
1886	12,167,809	10,153,481	8,133,440	899,706	31,354,427	45,660,160
1887	11,042,861	15,504,154	10,442,880	1,182,353	38,172,248	29,639,456
1888	10,748,073	8,365,375	6,185,760	1,231,291	26,530,499	43,535,296
1889	12,382,580	9,036,796	7,510,720	929,976	29,860,072	25,710,720
1890	7,568,020	8,768,366	5,007,520	757,862	22,101,768	31,063,424
1891	9,394,373	15,662,925	12,841,920	1,740,400	39,639,618	20,992,608
1892	8,843,925	17,201,960	6,817,440	1,119,086	33,982,411	39,234,384
1893	8,116,186	19,753,109	8,675,520	1,609,679	38,154,494	30,015,552
1894	10,977,687	17,052,173	6,324,640	858,796	35,213,296	32,554,928
1895	11,005,137	16,796,016	10,965,024	1,305,698	40,071,875	32,191,488
1896	11,528,343	9,112,757	5,059,749	333,732	26,034,581	32,218,816
1897	11,763,219	4,659,376	7,063,140	477,843	23,963,578	22,993,264
1898	4,807,126	7,552,003	10,211,852	1,120,134	23,691,115	22,443,008
1899	3,880,218	6,868,733	6,183,044	723,730	17,655,725	40,607,504
1900	3,856,559	7,350,002	8,629,536	1,737,468	21,573,565	22,645,616
1901	4,317,669	5,709,145	5,022,976	523,754	15,573,544	36,116,192
1902	6,764,376	9,089,376	12,498,304	1,771,663	30,123,719	21,428,512
1903	7,002,501	9,806,243	10,393,961	845,114	28,047,819	38,965,024
1904	6,807,508	10,347,056	10,752,000	1,162,694	29,069,258	29,754,928
1905	8,567,317	11,874,735	9,184,000	1,545,616	31,171,668	41,138,720
1906	7,011,131	5,964,544	3,724,523	1,076,834	17,777,032	36,584,688
1907	6,683,921	13,581,220	11,825,717	951,569	33,042,427	17,866,128
1908–9	8,089,117	12,918,880	5,904,640	735,720	27,648,357	23,625,504
1909–10	7,716,970	16,795,687	9,408,000	1,062,912	34,983,569	33,669,776

The returns from India as to the production of coffee are by no means complete, and in expressing the crop of this country the exports are usually taken.

The following statement shows the exports of British Indian coffee, by countries of destination, for years ending March 31, 1906–7 to 1910–11:

Exports of coffee from British India, by countries, years ending Mar. 31, 1906–7 to 1910–11.

[From Trade and Navigation Reports of British India.]

Country.	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	9,224,096	13,822,816	14,775,824	12,336,464	9,027,088
Ceylon	2,080,624	1,984,976	1,621,984	1,271,200	1,144,752
Mauritius	187,376	86,128	64,064	174,720	350,448
Commonwealth of Australia	631,120	994,336	976,976	1,116,752	1,182,944
Germany	182,112	475,440	235,424	338,352	760,368
Netherlands	34,272	45,024	66,416	162,624	647,360
Belgium	1,009,344	554,848	513,408	987,392	1,039,024
France	10,695,216	8,491,504	14,622,160	8,601,376	14,358,400
Austria-Hungary	124,208	455,840	358,064	668,864	1,045,072
Arabia	510,160	248,416	412,384	47,264	49,616
Other countries	868,000	194,880	179,760	351,232	886,816
Total	25,546,528	27,354,208	33,826,464	26,056,240	30,491,888

CEYLON.

It is said that coffee was introduced into Ceylon by the Arabs before the invasion of the Portuguese, and that it was systematically cultivated there by the Dutch in 1690. The first English plantation was started in 1825. The industry grew at a rapid rate, and in 1877 it was estimated that 68 million dollars were invested in the culture on this island. In 1869 the disease known as *Hemileia vaastatrix* appeared and by 1887 had nearly ruined the entire industry and a large portion of the land devoted to coffee was planted to tea. The best varieties of coffee on the island are grown at an altitude of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, although in some instances good plantations are found at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The Ceylon coffees are classed commercially as "Native Plantation," "Liberian," and "Mountain."

In 1721 about 16 pounds of Ceylon coffee were sold in the Amsterdam market, bringing a higher price than either Java or Mocha. The quantity exported was small until 1741, when 370,192 pounds were sold in the Netherlands. In 1877 there were 1,357 coffee plantations owned by Europeans, having an area of 272,243 acres, and in addition there were from 50,000 to 70,000 acres worked by the natives. In 1902 the area under coffee cultivation was 4,300 acres; in 1907, 1,560 acres, and only 875 acres in 1909. During the period 1889 to 1910 the exports have diminished from nearly 10 million pounds in 1889 to less than 140,000 pounds in 1910.

Exports of coffee from Ceylon, 1889–1910.

[From Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.]

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1889	9,966,320	1897	2,083,648	1905	594,720
1890	9,760,128	1898	1,421,616	1906	507,808
1891	9,943,472	1899	2,144,352	1907	404,320
1892	4,732,896	1900	1,147,216	1908	272,272
1893	6,207,488	1901	1,018,080	1909	190,512
1894	3,582,544	1902	1,164,912	1910	132,384
1895	7,461,216	1903	1,004,976		
1896	2,589,664	1904	740,992		

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The exports of coffee from the Federated Malay States in recent years show a steady decrease. Selangor, which exported 6½ million pounds in 1902, shipped less than one-fourth this quantity in 1910; Perak, which exported over 600,000 pounds in 1902, shipped less than 300 pounds in 1910; Negri Sembilan, which exported more than a million pounds annually in the years 1902–1904, in 1910 shipped less than 15,000 pounds.

Exports of coffee from Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan in 1902–1910.

[From Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.

Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1902	669,333	6,520,933	1,154,000	1907	26,400	2,280,667	258,933
1903	689,867	6,543,600	1,247,200	1908	1,733	2,334,133	93,733
1904	218,000	6,402,133	1,018,933	1909	1,108	1,757,333	43,333
1905	62,267	4,310,000	446,267	1910	267	1,486,090	14,630
1906	133,467	3,695,067	521,600				

The following shows the exports of Liberian coffee from Sarawak for the years 1899–1910:

Exports of Liberian coffee from Sarawak, 1899–1910.

[From Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.]

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1899	57,600	1903	19,867	1907	26,267
1900	28,800	1904	46,267	1908	22,267
1901	11,867	1905	36,533	1909	17,067
1902	24,133	1906	37,733	1910	16,267

In the table (p. 97) the imports of coffee into the United States from the Dutch East Indies, British East Indies, Aden, and the total imports from Asia are shown. The imports classified as coming direct to the United States from the Dutch East Indies do not represent the entire amount received from that source. Of the product grown in these islands a large quantity is shipped to the Netherlands and afterwards exported thence to the United States. Beginning with the year 1869 the shipments to the United States from Asia have rarely fallen below 10 million pounds annually. In some years they have reached a much higher figure—in 1881 over 32 million pounds and in several years passing the 20 million pound mark.

The shipments of coffee from the British East Indies direct to the United States have averaged about 2 million pounds annually for the last decade. The largest shipments in any one year was a little over 8 million pounds in 1870. In recent years the largest annual shipment was 6 million pounds in 1902.

The only data available showing the imports of coffee into the United States from Aden are for the years 1892–1911. For this period the average annual imports from that source into the United States were about 3 million pounds, the largest shipment being 6½ million pounds in 1892 and the smallest 1½ million pounds in 1911. Shipments from Aden do not necessarily mean that the coffee is of Arabian origin, as several million pounds are shipped annually into Aden from Abyssinia and Somali Coast to be reshipped to other parts

of the world. In 1800 the total quantity of coffee imported into the United States from Asia was 26 per cent of the total from all sources. In recent years, although that continent has regularly been furnishing large quantities, the proportion they bear to the total amounts imported has decreased in a marked degree owing to the tremendous increase in the supply from Central and South America. In 1911 Asia shipped nearly 12 million pounds of coffee to the United States. This was only about 1.3 per cent of the total amount received from all sources. The largest quantity received in any one year by the United States from Asia was nearly 34 million pounds in 1881, the smallest 11½ million pounds in 1911.

Imports of coffee into the United States from Dutch East Indies, British East Indies, Aden, and total Asia, 1821–1911.

[From reports of United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Dutch East Indies.		British East Indies.		Aden.		Total Asia.	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1821	251,391	55,866	141,457	17,173	.....	.....	611,171	101,706
1822	1,666,812	309,886	14,163	1,996	.....	.....	1,680,983	311,884
1823	2,046,560	400,158	153,697	27,418	.....	.....	2,927,605	556,208
1824	518,639	83,745	7,192	107	.....	.....	526,188	83,915
1825	835,585	103,578	164,223	20,744	.....	.....	1,011,880	125,814
1826	2,269,171	342,106	340,401	34,688	.....	.....	2,761,779	392,484
1827	1,770,515	130,795	74	6	.....	.....	1,770,808	130,820
1828	1,113,842	81,734	971	59	.....	.....	1,166,325	86,152
1829	939,716	80,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	988,723	84,097
1830	1,455,287	133,520	8,696	1,747	.....	.....	1,464,928	135,337
1831	4,328,770	276,296	142,309	13,190	.....	.....	4,471,985	289,538
1832	7,802,111	587,237	881,654	58,453	.....	.....	9,143,900	667,506
1833	5,907,104	595,836	471,132	56,779	.....	.....	7,043,650	697,887
1834	5,307,186	510,243	437,537	44,598	.....	.....	5,883,733	566,469
1835	4,628,890	457,246	468,398	51,905	.....	.....	5,328,922	537,942
1836	8,850,658	749,728	203,741	17,661	.....	.....	9,778,357	820,970
1837	1,779,719	170,332	484,570	49,150	.....	.....	2,265,421	219,598
1838	2,423,277	210,560	130,360	8,893	.....	.....	2,801,150	240,400
1839	2,085,521	199,032	292,950	19,534	.....	.....	2,379,671	218,669
1840	2,314,867	238,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,340,939	240,744
1841	541,625	37,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	715,086	64,727
1842	6,733,275	509,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,706,252	590,456
June 30—								
1843 [1]	1,638,307	111,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,811,938	194,951
1844	8,740,841	595,503	100	6	.....	.....	8,742,397	595,606
1845	3,925,716	259,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,930,586	259,993
1846	2,819,411	204,486	250	12	.....	.....	3,090,659	232,587
1847	13,875,766	681,404	1,016,710	62,223	.....	.....	15,397,326	781,982
1848	3,037,373	155,689	124	6	.....	.....	3,204,897	171,210
1849	4,208,078	232,302	195,634	10,088	.....	.....	4,449,082	246,423
1850	5,146,961	200,956	2,273,343	77,255	.....	.....	7,682,504	299,747
1851	2,423,968	208,356	65,140	3,366	.....	.....	2,490,054	211,797
1852	10,203,910	742,252	2,227,872	170,240	.....	.....	12,432,362	912,520
1853	3,959,659	326,675	2,012,971	101,035	.....	.....	5,974,161	427,769
1854	5,828,600	494,936	82,535	10,098	.....	.....	5,925,765	506,203
1855	8,121,784	686,450	1,063,523	81,779	.....	.....	9,280,786	776,018
1856	9,854,320	961,951	5,414,040	524,318	.....	.....	15,644,156	1,512,527
1857	8,344,157	826,965	3,001,834	270,636	.....	.....	11,345,991	1,097,001
1858	1,941,083	208,955	1,553,458	151,188	.....	.....	3,568,679	366,491
1859	11,663,279	1,118,963	3,042,773	271,680	.....	.....	14,733,752	1,393,552
1860	5,444,283	539,511	2,812,038	275,955	.....	.....	8,288,553	820,309
1861	4,048,063	566,825	1,375,276	146,511	.....	.....	5,534,148	725,772
1862	(2)	(2)	[3] 1,132,239	139,286	.....	.....	1,239,566	152,081
1863	(2)	(2)	[4] 264,437	32,773	.....	.....	886,204	122,945
1864	(2)	(2)	[3] 2,101,444	280,507	.....	.....	3,263,309	465,210
1865	4,924,717	643,666	1,935,484	250,801	.....	.....	7,880,764	1,025,277
1866	1,457,806	179,146	5,174,187	564,314	.....	.....	7,029,917	790,564
1867	9,884,346	1,603,356	4,164,230	586,920	.....	.....	14,097,232	2,196,767

[1] Nine months.
[2] Included in Netherlands.
[3] Includes imports from British Australasia.
[4] Includes imports from Hongkong and Japan.

Imports of coffee into the United States from Dutch East Indies, British East Indies, Aden, and total Asia, 1821–1911—Continued.

Year ending—	Dutch East Indies.		British East Indies.		Aden.		Total Asia.	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1868	8,050,061	1,166,636	2,852,051	330,116	.....	.....	11,318,277	1,542,527
1869	10,569,791	1,403,766	2,906,852	288,230	.....	.....	16,496,335	2,052,737
1870	10,881,051	1,427,892	8,044,877	947,015	.....	.....	20,702,100	2,561,306
1871	10,702,132	1,315,599	5,367,859	580,503	.....	.....	18,444,787	2,140,823
1872	24,722,299	3,300,417	4,141,547	516,074	.....	.....	32,307,759	4,225,265
1873	15,957,427	2,401,937	6,641,314	908,140	.....	.....	23,507,351	3,431,628
1874	13,377,834	2,613,867	3,292,935	649,489	.....	.....	17,034,380	3,337,566
1875	16,883,358	3,258,121	3,113,381	519,776	.....	.....	20,734,676	3,923,461
1876	22,992,073	4,714,645	3,840,717	700,648	.....	.....	27,732,133	5,587,169
1877	16,135,286	2,577,321	2,813,775	482,424	.....	.....	20,948,738	3,394,686
1878	14,573,766	2,799,562	1,269,557	196,925	.....	.....	16,175,216	3,059,583
1879	18,492,343	3,224,874	2,179,583	336,126	.....	.....	21,262,379	3,668,087
1880	28,033,008	4,839,854	4,647,062	707,909	.....	.....	33,723,605	5,737,478
1881	32,344,823	4,702,206	817,589	139,684	.....	.....	33,887,898	4,967,943
1882	17,602,143	2,647,999	1,000,852	128,056	.....	.....	19,320,313	2,867,932
1883	15,761,760	2,067,729	867,074	113,158	.....	.....	17,301,894	2,267,248
1884	21,134,683	2,854,339	590,879	76,613	.....	.....	22,268,370	3,001,123
1885	19,946,930	2,582,685	534,194	50,283	.....	.....	20,744,907	2,661,508
1886	21,564,948	2,610,867	1,267,668	139,174	.....	.....	23,350,912	2,816,376
1887	18,099,536	2,344,602	445,343	56,006	.....	.....	18,803,110	2,436,902
1888	15,240,375	2,378,428	521,949	100,343	.....	.....	15,957,652	2,713,891
1889	18,885,597	2,839,922	1,411,391	227,133	.....	.....	20,781,357	3,156,666
1890	15,635,563	2,757,876	427,738	78,453	.....	.....	16,618,178	2,945,348
1891	15,459,942	2,916,975	609,385	112,178	.....	.....	16,687,098	3,154,100
1892	13,601,216	2,642,091	1,145,917	200,148	6,549,354	1,388,254	15,804,731	3,039,648
1893	18,165,033	3,594,436	2,643,470	524,179	5,201,306	1,116,452	22,164,507	4,387,770
1894	15,719,819	3,174,026	1,459,218	253,607	4,248,976	846,878	18,061,747	3,588,112
1895	8,929,680	1,716,855	3,235,675	532,942	3,576,283	735,567	12,932,719	2,388,605
1896	15,235,133	3,045,075	4,280,191	735,250	4,721,487	899,226	25,143,551	4,847,548
1897	11,001,036	2,075,157	3,050,848	442,713	5,118,386	859,602	20,014,437	3,521,797
1898	14,879,942	2,770,627	6,457,883	836,818	4,741,556	890,775	26,865,930	4,609,548
1899	6,258,719	1,097,388	4,239,580	405,015	3,676,567	589,159	16,469,272	2,433,792
1900	17,313,728	2,935,661	5,950,243	448,380	1,719,639	284,215	26,758,527	3,922,837
1901	9,404,025	1,359,794	5,144,410	396,806	1,596,047	243,682	17,644,150	2,228,158
1902	9,945,386	1,312,410	6,087,946	454,932	2,688,285	377,357	21,938,308	2,546,895
1903	12,515,404	1,678,408	3,856,306	268,347	2,555,836	300,683	20,567,109	2,443,259
1904	11,730,352	1,388,325	4,335,877	308,921	2,147,379	259,545	19,854,919	2,174,656
1905	10,712,449	1,318,970	1,613,713	131,272	1,789,788	251,592	15,107,549	1,853,636
1906	12,248,208	1,649,959	945,105	84,536	1,660,169	256,864	16,171,809	2,207,096
1907	7,322,563	957,755	1,181,584	109,696	2,701,007	426,052	13,394,453	1,856,892
1908	8,769,852	1,124,098	409,692	35,533	2,737,908	417,854	13,041,942	1,751,524
1909	11,386,526	1,674,125	606,630	61,036	2,128,582	309,732	15,874,438	2,277,507
1910	11,354,173	1,500,730	355,265	35,471	1,595,183	203,372	14,854,961	1,954,093
1911	8,550,763	1,242,314	67,210	8,341	1,584,010	219,102	11,552,503	1,670 583

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia, said by many writers to be the original home of coffee, still grows and exports a limited quantity each year. The product is classified commercially into two varieties: (1) Harrar, grown principally in the Province of Harrar; and (2) Abyssinian, so called in distinction from that of Harrar, which grows wild in the western Provinces. Only a part of that grown in Harrar passes through Addis Abbeba for export via Jibuti, the rest going down the Nile.

The picking of Harrar coffee takes place from the last of December to the last of June; the most important deliveries are in the months of January, February, March, and April. The planter sells the crop through a special broker, who acts as a medium between the buyer and the planter. The bulk of Abyssinian coffee is shipped to Aden, where it is sorted and exported to Europe and America, especially to

London and New York. It is the rule at Harrar for the peasants who bring in their coffee to pay the Government a tithe of one-tenth of that brought in. The Abyssinian Government sells this coffee at public auction, and high prices are usually realized owing to the small amount of waste and because it is the pick of all the coffees brought in. The exports of Harrar coffee in 1907 were valued at $672,127 and $530,677 in 1908. The estimated average annual production in Abyssinia for recent years is about 10 million pounds.

LIBERIA.

Coffee grown in this country, known as *Coffea liberica*, is cultivated very successfully in hot, moist lowlands or on hills of no great altitude. This coffee first came into prominence when the Ceylon plantations were attacked by the blight, it being found that Liberian coffee was a much hardier and robust plant than *Coffea arabica*. It is now grown quite extensively in the West Indies, Sumatra, and Java and to a lesser extent in some other countries. The trees in a wild state often attain a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The berry is nearly twice that of *Coffea arabica* in length and from 30 to 40 per cent stronger in flavor, hence it is used to a large extent in blending with mild coffees. On account of the size of the trees only about 400 can be planted to the acre.

At one time coffee was the principal export from Liberia and up to 1895 and 1896 the price averaged from 18 to 24 cents per pound. According to a report made by the United States chargé d'affaires at Monrovia, the Liberian planters have made two very serious mistakes—(1) refusing to adopt modern methods of cultivation, and (2) selling thousands of Liberian coffee scions to merchants to be shipped to other parts of the world, thereby enabling Brazil, Ceylon, and other coffee-producing countries to supply the product raised and prepared by the latest and best methods. Another drawback to the industry in this country was the scarcity of labor. The great colony-holding powers in Africa drained the country of laborers, sending them by thousands under long contracts to the different colonies in West Africa until the Liberian planter was unable at the low price received for coffee to keep up his plantation. During the year 1909 the price of this coffee advanced to between 8 and 9 cents per pound, and there has been a revival in the industry.

In Liberia two crops are gathered each year, one during the rainy and one during the dry season. The rainy season begins in April or May and closes in October or November. The principal crop is gathered during the dry season, i. e., in the months of December, January, and February, when, on account of the berries ripening at irregular intervals, fewer hands are required to pick the crop. The

principal laborers employed in gathering are African natives whose wages range from 24 to 36 cents per day with board.

In 1908 the total exports of coffee from Liberia were 1,895,082 pounds, valued at $164,930. Of products exported from this country coffee was, in value, fourth in rank. At an earlier period, when coffee was first in rank of exports, the total amount exported was only 1½ million pounds, so that it is not so much that coffee has gone down in importance as it is that other industries, under the stimulus of economic demand, have advanced in greater proportions. Liberian planters generally are forced to sell their coffee to home merchants for what the latter agree among themselves to give. The estimated annual production in late years is given at 2 million pounds.

OTHER AFRICA.

Coffee is now being cultivated in Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Nigeria, Gold Coast, Nyasaland Protectorate, Angola, German East Africa, Madagascar, and Belgian Kongo. In Belgian Kongo the soil and climate are well adapted for the growing of Liberian coffee. The trees begin bearing when 3 years old, and it is not unusual to see ripened berries and flowers for the next crop at the same time on the tree, as it bears during the entire year. The principal picking months are July, August, December, and January. The main coffee districts are Equator, Aruwimi, Bangala, and Lake Leopold.

Coffee grown in Angola is of medium size and light-brown in color. In 1906 Angola exported coffee valued at $532,415, and $287,123 in 1907.

Madagascar exported $18,339 worth of coffee in 1906, and $16,470 in 1907.

German East Africa exported 886,000 pounds of coffee in 1904; 884,000 pounds in 1905; 1,105,000 pounds in 1906; and 1,393,000 pounds in 1907.

British South Africa imported 26,436,603 pounds of raw coffee in 1906; 23,290,466 pounds in 1907; 24,966,951 pounds in 1908; 27,308,954 pounds in 1909; and 26,200,398 pounds in 1910. In the same period 425,077 pounds of roasted or ground coffee were imported in 1906; 396,208 pounds in 1907; 354,758 pounds in 1908; 418,982 pounds in 1909; and 429,135 pounds in 1910.

The following shows the exports of coffee from Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Nigeria, Gold Coast, and Nyasaland Protectorate for a series of years. In each case it shows a decrease in the exports of this commodity in recent years, in Somaliland Protectorate dropping from 7½ million pounds in 1897 to less than ¼ million pounds in 1911.

Exports of coffee from Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Nigeria, Gold Coast, and Nyasaland Protectorate for a series of years.

[From Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.]

Year ending Mar. 31—	Somaliland Protectorate.	Southern Nigeria.	Gold Coast.	Nyasaland Protectorate.	Year ending Mar. 31—	Somaliland Protectorate.	Southern Nigeria.	Gold Coast.	Nyasaland Protectorate.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1896	(1)	35,519	141,836	322,000	1904	185,360	50,342	4,914	714,743
1897	7,575,008	16,259	102,146	762,382	1905	110,432	41,633	5,282	1,303,655
1898	3,730,944	50,949	122,048	861,034	1906	5,152	7,066	2,769	773,952
1899	4,729,536	41,599	143,156	809,758	1907	330,176	(1)	516	454,111
1900	2,724,624	39,295	83,201	2,148,160	1908	198,464	(1)	456	780,133
1901	2,932,272	57,625	53,902	1,248,160	1909	245,392	(1)	346	934,896
1902	2,177,056	34,131	23,377	699,030	1910	398,832	(1)	189	748,410
1903	611,296	20,825	26,535	1,007,092	1911	208,432	(1)	(1)	334,161

[1] No returns.

Coffee is the principal article exported from Somali coast, in late years averaging about 5 million pounds annually, the great bulk of which is shipped to Aden.

In the following is shown the exports of coffee from Somali coast, 1902–1906:

Exports of coffee from Somali coast, 1902–1906.

Country.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
France	191,544	97,977	461,085	523,207	494,154
Aden	4,496,983	3,578,434	5,096,242	5,092,805	4,443,852
Other countries	328,201	161,787	112,792	200,889	109,360
Total	5,016,728	3,838,198	5,670,119	5,816,901	5,047,366

NOTE.—Exports in 1907 amounted to 7,257,441 pounds; in 1908, 5,766,583 pounds, and 5,893,013 pounds in 1909.

In the statement on page 102 are shown the imports of coffee into the United States from Liberia for the years 1865–1911. The imports have always been relatively small, the largest amount received in one year being 301 thousand pounds in 1887; in several years of the period given, no coffee was received. The imports of coffee into the United States from the whole of Africa are also shown for the years 1821–1911. The imports have been comparatively small, only exceeding the million pound mark in 1847 and 1851. In recent years the imports have been very small, in 1907 only 35 pounds being received.

Imports of coffee into the United States from Liberia and total Africa.

[From reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending—	Liberia.		Total Africa.		Year ending—	Liberia.		Total Africa.	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.		Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
Sept. 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	June 30—	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1821	.....	.....	71,885	8,915	1866	24,364	4,682	61,188	10,532
1822	.....	.....	60,324	10,612	1867	.....	.....	153,300	21,206
1823	.....	.....	41,912	5,599	1868	582	106	675,395	101,752
1824	.....	.....	103,359	14,605	1869	16,321	3,017	50,104	7,152
1825	.....	.....	42,373	5,234	1870	.....	.....	47,627	6,824
1826	.....	.....	22,413	2,866	1871	28,218	5,192	136,707	16,824
1827	.....	.....	48,063	4,786	1872	43,683	8,437	46,253	8,700
1828	.....	.....	66,039	6,797	1873	95,540	19,050	334,881	57,094
1829	.....	.....	34,332	3,510	1874	50,264	11,246	82,380	15,994
1830	.....	.....	136,338	11,078	1875	81,072	16,320	87,231	17,860
1831	.....	.....	117,122	10,393	1876	85,567	17,926	116,896	23,140
1832	.....	.....	127,181	11,418	1877	68,583	13,323	297,594	50,579
1833	.....	.....	75,283	7,353	1878	.....	.....	181,894	35,919
1834	.....	.....	214,066	21,677	1879	109,024	22,352	164,699	29,788
1835	.....	.....	349,845	33,435	1880	143,781	25,873	209,606	35,219
1836	.....	.....	177,924	17,513	1881	225,545	45,709	449,524	75,199
1837	.....	.....	230,341	26,547	1882	35,890	7,351	49,920	10,093
1838	.....	.....	242,539	22,802	1883	79,792	13,475	211,620	36,112
1839	.....	.....	355,056	35,224	1884	48,828	7,793	570,244	85,075
1840	.....	.....	282,156	28,654	1885	113,949	14,811	209,131	24,085
1841	.....	.....	249,145	11,978	1886	240,630	27,866	279,547	32,654
1842	.....	.....	339,956	33,620	1887	301,535	36,633	313,159	38,085
June 30—					1888	139,213	20,187	315,887	51,986
1843[1]	.....	.....	275,699	22,825	1889	146,234	20,260	346,291	62,879
1844	.....	.....	500,593	34,301	1890	89,562	14,005	124,613	20,959
1845	.....	.....	208,497	20,036	1891	60,289	12,815	69,206	14,254
1846	.....	.....	84,243	8,529	1892	116,966	21,021	118,325	21,212
1847	.....	.....	1,104,428	22,664	1893	148,119	25,724	222,830	41,029
1848	.....	.....	57,567	5,316	1894	65,840	11,558	349,838	69,622
1849	.....	.....	88,462	6,915	1895	55,261	9,752	74,890	12,913
1850	.....	.....	81,388	6,265	1896	63,052	10,977	89,860	14,605
1851	.....	.....	1,148,839	102,608	1897	41,968	7,023	44,791	7,250
1852	.....	.....	554,527	52,746	1898	55,860	6,670	56,185	6,742
1853	.....	.....	861,741	84,629	1899	105,940	9,033	642,003	104,971
1854	.....	.....	716,823	69,724	1900	34,353	2,936	118,601	13,626
1855	.....	.....	407,986	42,014	1901	54,123	4,867	64,028	6,580
1856	.....	.....	805,500	75,838	1902	21,750	2,072	22,150	2,132
1857	.....	.....	763,175	81,236	1903	23,565	2,237	350,542	20,174
1858	.....	.....	977,425	77,355	1904	16,539	1,583	17,260	1,704
1859	.....	.....	989,250	111,845	1905	.....	.....	1,227	184
1860	.....	.....	944,829	104,583	1906	21,120	2,112	21,687	2,263
1861	.....	.....	402,333	50,465	1907	35	6	35	6
1862	.....	.....	691,817	93,617	1908	11,400	1,026	42,801	5,255
1863	.....	.....	202,052	27,730	1909	858	73	17,168	890
1864	.....	.....	86,402	11,868	1910	700	60	2,515	233
1865	651	201	81,892	12,120	1911	5,850	524	27,024	2,616

[1] Nine months.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

In the preceding pages special note has been made of the production of coffee in producing and of the exports in producing and nonproducing countries. This will relate principally to the imports and consumption of nonproducing countries. In the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, both imports and exports will be shown, as under their respective systems of publishing trade statistics consumption can be ascertained only in this way.

In the total amount of coffee consumed, the United States, now using annually from 800 million to over a billion pounds, ranks first. Although the total consumption is far larger than that in any other country, the per capita consumption is less than in several countries of Europe, viz, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Belgium. The United States imported 332 million pounds for consumption in 1877 and 875 million in 1911, an increase of 164 per cent, while the

population during the same period increased less than 100 per cent. The net imports into the United Kingdom have decreased in late years, 55½ million pounds being retained in 1877 and a little over 20½ million in 1910, a decrease of 175 per cent; Canada has shown a remarkable growth, taking 1½ million pounds for consumption in 1877 and nearly 12 million in 1910, an increase of 642 per cent. Thus it will be noted that in the three great English-speaking countries the United States and Canada show a large increase in the consumption of this product and the United Kingdom a decrease which is more than offset by her increased consumption of tea.

The German Empire ranks second in the total amount of coffee used, the imports for consumption in late years ranging from 211 million to over 400 million pounds; the imports into Germany were 211 million pounds in 1877, and nearly 404 million in 1911, an increase of 91 per cent, the increase in population being about 45 per cent. In 1877, Austria-Hungary imported for consumption about 75 million pounds of coffee, in 1910, 131½ million, an increase of 76 per cent, while the increase in population was approximately 40 per cent; Roumania imported 1¾ million pounds in 1879 and 5½ million in 1910, an increase of 205 per cent. The total imports into the Netherlands have in late years ranged from 150 to nearly 300 million pounds, and the net imports are from 50 to 137 million pounds annually.

In 1877, Italy imported nearly 27 million pounds and over 55 million in 1910, an increase of 107 per cent, whereas during the same period the increase in population was about 22 per cent; Portugal imported 3¾ million pounds in 1877, and over 7 million in 1910, an increase of nearly 88 per cent; Spain imported 11½ million pounds in 1884, and over 28 million in 1910, an increase of 146 per cent; Belgium imported nearly 45 million pounds in 1877 and over 93 million in 1911, an increase of 108 per cent, the increase in population being 40 per cent; in 1877, France imported 105 million pounds, and in 1910 more than 246 million, showing an increase of 134 per cent against a corresponding increase of population of less than 10 per cent; Switzerland imported a little less than 20 million pounds in 1885, and nearly 25 million in 1910, an increase of nearly 27 per cent, the increase in population being less than 25 per cent.

Norway imported 16 million pounds in 1877, and nearly 30 million in 1909, an increase of nearly 80 per cent, while the increase in population was less than 25 per cent; Sweden imported nearly 24 million pounds in 1877, and over 65 million in 1910, an increase of 173 per cent, the increase in population being less than 25 per cent; Denmark imported 18½ million pounds in 1885, and about 36½ million in 1910, an increase of 98 per cent, whereas the increase in population was less than 35 per cent.

Russia imported 10 million pounds in 1877, and nearly 26 million pounds in 1910, an increase of 147 per cent; Bulgaria imported 1.8

million pounds in 1887, and 3⅓ million in 1910, an increase of 85 per cent; the imports into Finland were nearly 25½ million pounds in 1900, and nearly 28 million in 1910, an increase of 10 per cent; Greece imported 3 million pounds in 1892, and 4 million in 1910, the increase being 31 per cent for the period; Servia shows an increase in the 10-year period, having taken 1.4 million pounds in 1900 and 2 million in 1910, an increase of 35 per cent; Montenegro imported 366 thousand pounds in 1900, and the same quantity in 1909; Crete imported 406 thousand pounds in 1900 and 756 thousand in 1909, an increase for the 10-year period of 86 per cent.

Chile more than trebled her imports between 1890 and 1910, importing less than 2¼ million pounds in 1890 and more than 9 million in 1910, an increase of more than 300 per cent, the increase in population for that period being less than 25 per cent.

Cyprus imported 212 thousand pounds in 1893 and 466 thousand in 1909, an increase of 120 per cent; the increase in the amount imported into Japan within the last 10 years has been slight, the imports in 1900 having been 104,000 pounds against 161,000 in 1909, an increase of about 55 per cent.

The imports into Natal show a very slight increase in recent years, about 2¾ million pounds being imported in 1878 and a little over 2.9 million in 1909, an increase of about 8 per cent; in 1877 the Cape of Good Hope imported nearly 9½ million pounds and nearly 22 million in 1910, an increase of 130 per cent; in Egypt the increase in the importation of coffee is very marked, 6.6 million pounds having been imported in 1890 and 14 million in 1910, an increase of 116 per cent; Mauritius increased her imports about 83 per cent between 1887 and 1910, having taken 413,000 pounds in the former year and 756,000 in the latter; the imports into Morocco have more than doubled, 617,000 pounds having been imported in 1900 and over 1.4 million in 1909, an increase of 134 per cent.

The Australian Commonwealth shows a slight increase in her imports of coffee, taking over 2 million pounds in 1899 and nearly 2½ million in 1910, an increase of 19 per cent; the amount consumed in New Zealand shows a decline in late years—294,000 pounds in 1896 and 281,000 in 1910, a decrease of 4 per cent.

In all of the principal consuming countries the consumption of coffee, owing to a number of causes, in late years has increased rapidly. During the different wars within the last century, the soldiers in many cases acquired a taste for coffee as being a part of the rations, and after the completion of enlistment and return home they continued its use and thereby popularized it in their communities. This has been especially true in the United States, France, and Germany.

According to official data the value of tea imported into Russia in 1908 was $14,811,400; of coffee, $4,272,370; chocolate, $541,780;

making a total of $19,606,550. It is manifest in the previous statement that the Russian people drink much more tea than coffee, one of the principal reasons being the cost. The average price of tea is from 72 cents to $1.13 per pound, the duty being $16.22 per 36.1128 pounds. The different prices of coffee in 1908 were, raw at 55, 40, 35, 30, and 25 cents per pound, and roasted at 60, 45, 40, 35, and 30 cents per pound. The import duty on coffee per 36.1128 pounds is raw, $3.01; roasted, $4.64.

The United States consul general at Zurich, Switzerland, says, in a report dated 1908:

> Coffee drinking is general among all classes in Switzerland, especially among the working classes, who drink coffee for breakfast, again at 10 o'clock, for dinner, and many of them for supper, which makes the consumption very large in proportion to the population. The retail price of coffee in this country ranges from 16 to 36 cents per pound, the average grade selling for 20 cents per pound. The consumption of tea in this country is small compared to that of coffee.

The following tables show the amount of raw coffee imported into the principal importing countries for consumption, and in countries where data are available a five-year period is shown giving the sources from which received. The tariff regulations and customs vary in the different countries, and in some instances the coffee which is declared on entry to be for home consumption is reexported and not consumed in the country to which it was first imported:

Imports, exports, and net imports of coffee in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Year.	United Kingdom.[1]			Netherlands.[2]		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1877	180,127,584	124,506,256	55,621,328	243,892,693	168,360,893	75,531,800
1878	142,203,712	114,835,280	27,368,432	206,052,939	150,735,116	55,317,823
1879	180,251,232	144,736,928	35,514,304	211,498,301	154,299,954	57,198,347
1880	173,202,512	133,187,488	40,015,024	212,926,682	146,813,132	66,113,550
1881	137,648,336	108,164,784	29,483,552	207,439,632	136,469,149	70,970,483
1882	152,777,408	113,830,976	38,946,432	212,305,185	141,987,263	70,317,922
1883	157,599,008	110,175,744	47,423,264	284,280,965	147,084,298	137,196,667
1884	127,417,360	109,071,088	18,346,272	229,871,437	146,156,162	83,715,275
1885	115,870,944	83,727,952	32,142,992	225,947,249	155,671,215	70,276,034
1886	112,732,816	88,111,408	24,621,408	185,503,862	163,188,901	22,314,961
1887	117,118,176	77,562,800	39,555,376	207,953,304	126,927,640	81,025,664
1888	106,324,848	91,310,464	15,014,384	159,610,835	149,723,204	9,887,631
1889	115,935,232	75,792,192	40,143,040	183,316,899	130,536,571	52,780,328
1890	96,818,848	74,928,224	21,890,624	160,232,533	120,287,385	39,945,148
1891	81,449,424	54,597,872	26,851,552	173,427,064	102,229,507	71,197,557
1892	94,860,752	59,786,160	35,074,592	159,002,366	95,975,056	63,027,310
1893	92,604,400	55,480,096	37,124,304	175,428,840	99,866,175	75,562,665
1894	81,843,552	60,080,048	21,763,504	170,933,661	112,037,772	58,895,889
1895	86,733,808	49,253,568	37,480,240	188,879,105	108,605,210	80,273,895
1896	79,921,968	49,699,104	30,222,864	204,785,294	122,423,643	82,361,651
1897	84,738,080	50,549,408	34,188,672	240,193,375	124,070,479	116,122,896
1898	103,292,224	62,598,592	40,693,632	244,620,211	135,900,362	108,719,849
1899	109,198,992	76,901,664	32,297,328	260,874,727	160,770,455	100,104,272
1900	85,081,472	51,872,688	33,208,784	252,398,040	166,416,436	85,981,604
1901	107,347,968	75,779,200	31,568,768	261,942,004	164,050,182	97,891,822
1902	103,331,312	40,987,408	62,343,904	291,984,983	168,524,286	123,460,697
1903	128,074,912	77,057,008	51,017,904	259,525,128	181,196,786	78,328,342
1904	118,256,992	78,748,768	39,508,224	193,836,257	166,468,567	27,367,690
1905	104,171,200	103,677,952	493,248	206,246,193	148,744,186	57,502,007
1906	85,742,832	77,255,248	8,487,584	255,728,727	161,615,967	94,112,760
1907	118,232,016	60,358,592	57,873,424	259,827,455	177,008,078	82,819,377
1908	88,012,288	52,223,136	35,789,152	262,476,853	179,443,125	83,033,728
1909	91,790,496	65,267,776	26,522,720	288,284,851	193,098,599	95,186,252
1910	104,980,960	84,383,488	20,597,472	264,745,622	173,823,450	90,922,172

[1] Includes raw, roasted, or ground.

[2] Special commerce.

Imports (general) of raw coffee into the United Kingdom, by countries, 1906–1911.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Netherlands	161,392	252,112	144,144	306,096	244,720	225,904
Java	60,032	120,288	201,824	263,312	286,384	755,216
French Somaliland	71,344	471,856	656,992	771,008	888,608	1,103,200
Asiatic Turkey	346,864	418,768	444,864	528,528	496,496	401,072
United States	63,056	332,976	241,472	515,648	574,224	4,368
Haiti and Santo Domingo	35,616	2,016	8,960	68,768	.....	.....
Mexico	2,509,472	2,298,240	4,382,224	3,905,440	2,608,144	2,292,640
Guatemala	8,570,464	9,365,440	5,826,576	8,400,560	8,846,544	8,376,144
San Salvador	4,370,016	1,903,552	2,693,712	2,590,000	2,593,696	2,311,120
Nicaragua	2,739,072	2,722,384	3,435,488	2,918,272	3,544,464	1,398,992
Costa Rica	20,756,848	23,880,640	15,167,376	18,328,688	21,712,880	20,468,560
Colombia	7,613,760	7,168,896	8,976,352	7,487,088	5,613,776	5,873,392
Venezuela	35,392	116,704	85,568	229,712	216,496	35,280
Ecuador	228,816	290,192	598,192	378,448	125,552	124,880
Peru	490,896	345,968	141,232	165,984	76,832	84,784
Brazil	15,620,752	55,967,072	22,504,496	31,351,488	40,196,800	32,012,624
Nyasaland Protectorate	.....	389,872	731,696	475,104	171,920	328,384
Aden	1,801,632	1,735,104	667,184	700,560	871,136	944,272
British India	16,004,016	7,427,504	17,419,920	9,801,008	13,270,208	7,487,536
Ceylon and dependencies	312,256	390,544	209,776	98,000	97,664	61,040
British West Indies	1,296,176	1,664,880	1,999,424	1,220,800	992,768	637,056
Other countries	2,596,496	894,992	1,398,768	1,227,072	1,489,824	1,869,168
Total	85,684,368	118,160,000	87,936,240	91,731,584	104,919,136	86,795,632

Exports (general) of raw coffee from the United Kingdom, by countries, 1906–1911.

Country of destination.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Russia	1,185,408	1,142,624	1,352,960	1,219,456	1,406,944	1,339,072
Sweden	3,894,352	2,432,752	1,844,304	2,390,304	3,278,464	2,903,152
Norway	1,197,840	674,576	697,312	808,528	1,147,440	623,728
Denmark	1,822,688	1,047,984	1,325,408	1,027,152	863,072	452,480
Germany	25,141,872	21,780,304	17,057,936	20,706,672	29,049,552	18,092,928
Netherlands	17,118,304	12,331,200	12,493,936	15,957,536	23,191,168	10,421,712
Belgium	6,748,784	4,849,376	3,713,472	7,170,912	7,745,696	4,043,424
France	635,152	256,704	260,176	265,664	203,392	64,624
Switzerland	368,144	209,888	234,640	322,448	408,912	322,448
Spain	239,568	183,792	55,216	30,016	112,224	36,064
Austria-Hungary	11,078,704	8,184,400	7,173,264	7,396,480	9,792,496	7,392,896
Bulgaria	522,592	389,648	4,032	32,256	200,704	188,160
Roumania	193,760	71,008	61,152	23,408	198,464	365,120
Turkey, European	231,840	379,008	6,608	32,816	327,824	189,952
Turkey, Asiatic	1,697,920	1,393,392	1,285,200	1,127,840	1,364,048	1,131,760
United States	1,495,312	797,328	907,536	1,805,440	1,715,392	28,513,184
Gibraltar	251,104	89,152	97,552	35,056	25,200	32,368
Cape of Good Hope	142,016	99,680	72,800	72,016	43,456	(1)
Natal	366,912	281,344	318,640	354,928	359,744	(1)
Aden	548,128	655,872	649,488	666,400	482,496	877,520
Canada	811,440	859,936	755,328	1,258,768	1,062,320	852,432
Other countries	1,548,960	2,231,824	1,844,864	2,551,024	1,394,848	1,662,640
Total	77,240,800	60,341,792	52,211,824	65,255,120	84,373,856	79,505,664

[1] Included in other countries.

Imports (special) of coffee into the Netherlands, by countries of origin, 1906–1911.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	1,963,227	3,790,499	3,826,736	4,669,579	4,240,866	4,563,537
Brazil	128,873,729	126,416,070	136,489,676	173,179,681	141,246,698	170,629,889
Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela	1,397,661	3,344,508	2,734,769	1,419,134	1,843,689	1,199,926
France	28,951,398	42,033,322	33,717,357	27,447,837	17,243,978	12,958,725
United Kingdom	20,202,006	15,521,846	15,449,317	22,092,629	28,842,885	13,380,535
Dutch Guiana	4,533	188,319	977	5,271	98,687	655,954
Haiti	2,775,137	2,837,499	10,411,312	2,183,361	2,890,495	1,946,884
Dutch East Indies	51,813,660	45,451,588	32,939,204	27,243,307	21,861,735	33,599,431
Austria-Hungary	55,031	56,760	61,998	45,018	8,530	23,609
Portugal	5,105,190	3,598,218	6,230,301	5,152,185	4,219,472	3,977,581
United States	129,520	614,801	1,752,179	1,196,727	1,262,405	750,587
Other countries	14,457,635	15,974,025	18,863,027	23,650,122	40,986,182	45,586,062
Total	255,728,727	259,827,455	262,476,853	288,284,851	264,745,622	289,272,720

Exports (special) of coffee from the Netherlands, by countries of destination, 1906–1911.

Country of destination.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	18,837,807	23,562,209	29,424,710	21,966,674	21,195,900	17,590,936
Denmark	5,994,986	6,891,701	7,070,033	6,999,576	7,717,901	8,595,350
France	79,551	139,342	162,805	109,196	83,155	63,378
United Kingdom	3,601,662	5,249,750	3,388,329	2,121,306	1,749,019	3,685,390
Italy	1,065,653	608,013	2,249,812	1,282,015	1,607,094	2,327,859
Dutch East Indies	110,832	5,881,765	6,212,796	5,809,516	4,917,792	305,253
Norway	4,596,485	5,219,809	4,316,029	4,884,856	4,768,369	5,868,105
Austria-Hungary	2,396,484	1,703,358	1,186,275	1,709,557	2,812,247	3,205,909
Roumania	309,539	535,052	386,861	358,550	484,102	1,087,721
Russia	1,933,544	1,660,979	1,629,971	2,246,104	1,920,215	3,175,096
Turkey	50,915	45,611	328,585	272,004	201,192	209,210
United States	2,312,542	4,594,217	2,261,170	3,557,316	4,075,699	5,585,914
Sweden	5,838,380	5,489,979	5,385,104	7,699,916	6,471,835	7,694,696
Other countries	114,487,587	115,426,293	115,440,645	134,082,013	115,818,930	136,507,202
Total	161,615,967	177,008,078	179,443,125	193,098,599	173,823,450	195,902,019

Quantity of raw coffee imported (special) into Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Roumania.

Year.	Belgium.	Switzerland.	Italy.	Spain.[1]	Portugal.	Roumania.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1877	44,942,976	.....	26,940,212	.....	3,752,229	.....
1878	50,879,963	.....	27,991,806	.....	4,574,545	.....
1879	55,031,225	.....	34,160,277	.....	4,627,455	1,774,703
1880	50,165,673	.....	23,529,696	.....	4,230,627	1,805,567
1881	55,917,474	.....	31,168,635	.....	4,609,819	2,294,989
1882	62,182,948	.....	31,065,019	.....	4,975,782	2,167,122
1883	62,846,532	.....	33,827,382	.....	4,951,532	2,740,318
1884	44,453,554	.....	35,899,706	11,512,421	5,202,856	2,804,251
1885	57,795,794	19,711,329	52,019,742	11,695,403	5,831,167	3,086,440
1886	59,246,420	21,516,014	23,922,115	10,725,379	5,806,916	2,643,315
1887	40,928,399	17,303,244	31,448,619	12,239,939	4,726,662	2,707,249
1888	56,312,098	16,765,983	30,923,924	15,317,561	5,496,068	2,985,028
1889	50,657,299	15,083,653	29,823,829	10,696,719	5,160,969	2,621,269
1890	48,406,402	18,430,015	30,824,717	12,228,916	5,105,854	2,810,865
1891	54,930,427	19,905,995	30,460,958	12,588,266	4,497,384	3,816,163
1892	53,424,072	19,419,440	30,500,641	12,537,500	4,312,198	2,780,001
1893	52,046,197	18,438,833	27,815,438	12,453,785	4,426,837	3,672,864
1894	52,260,043	17,377,319	26,946,826	12,233,325	4,435,655	3,040,143
1895	52,886,149	18,255,190	26,448,586	12,067,980	4,351,880	3,752,229
1896	53,587,212	20,882,853	27,797,801	13,999,210	4,642,888	4,155,671
1897	63,911,354	22,417,034	28,631,140	12,354,578	4,550,294	4,358,494
1898	68,111,117	24,735,612	29,524,003	13,992,596	5,110,263	5,205,061
1899	72,317,494	22,240,446	31,287,683	19,389,457	5,335,132	4,027,804
1900	58,031,686	20,035,625	31,067,223	13,238,623	5,321,904	3,917,574
1901	71,971,468	20,712,644	35,059,001	22,995,484	5,765,029	4,440,064
1902	69,660,936	22,313,200	35,846,933	20,419,436	6,135,402	4,761,936
1903	51,859,425	23,671,026	38,934,065	21,851,660	6,600,572	4,863,348
1904	[2] 154,387,057	22,562,322	39,087,728	22,000,781	6,404,363	4,049,850
1905	100,032,285	20,958,680	41,287,279	24,084,186	6,543,515	5,257,971
1906	119,040,964	24,613,477	45,038,876	28,421,123	6,839,660	5,701,909
1907	249,885,208	24,930,058	47,345,107	24,884,307	6,990,920	5,026,045
1908	134,365,953	24,052,627	50,178,460	27,360,177	7,016,455	5,693,940
1909	126,014,384	26,057,931	53,108,152	27,060,002	7,145,838	5,766,616
1910	110,259,797	24,984,291	55,748,602	28,300,387	7,050,009	5,420,695

[1] General commerce.

[2] Raw coffee free of duty after Jan. 1, 1904.

Imports (special) of coffee into Belgium, by countries, 1907–1911.

Country of origin.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgian Kongo	105,402	86,317	44,127	12,231	4,652
Germany	762,430	859,036	451,670	326,766	710,851
Aden	(1)	75,497	70,190	123,094	(1)
Brazil	183,561,515	60,580,468	65,252,994	43,219,567	36,319,321
Spain	89,815	80,192	129,399	188,032	98,369
United States	279,848	1,033,708	472,170	1,190,973	529,274
France	20,878,737	10,267,671	14,174,901	11,828,506	9,119,085
United Kingdom	7,392,077	7,476,577	11,149,348	11,085,161	7,454,643
Haiti	4,881,555	3,113,971	561,331	375,829	633,842
British India	387,203	315,419	99,480	594,706	498,795
Dutch East Indies	4,957,621	983,970	342,577	5,197,829	3,743,495
Mexico	629,237	1,833,273	61,530	777,307	1,979,308
Netherlands	18,330,515	26,310,005	21,268,376	17,355,837	17,074,327
Portugal	520,053	2,713,838	1,237,815	2,571,384	2,505,673
Other countries	7,109,200	18,636,011	10,698,476	15,412,575	12,736,660
Total	249,885,208	134,365,953	126,014,384	110,259,797	93,408,295

[1] Included in "Other countries."

Imports (special) of coffee into Switzerland, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Asiatic Turkey	48,060	124,339	99,868	81,129	86,200
British India	1,614,429	1,739,870	1,348,113	876,549	612,217
Dutch East Indies	3,238,116	3,321,230	2,053,144	1,207,239	1,246,481
Mexico	270,284	134,481	17,416	143,299	145,063
Central America	2,156,099	2,760,821	2,270,958	2,366,638	2,453,058
Colombia	456,573	504,192	416,008	541,670	799,608
Brazil	16,753,196	16,318,670	17,804,129	20,703,178	19,563,620
Other countries	76,720	26,455	42,991	138,229	78,044
Total	24,613,477	24,930,058	24,052,627	26,057,931	24,984,291

Imports (special) of coffee into Italy, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	3,359,810	403,662	70,106	43,872	5,732
France	692,685	42,769	153,440	45,856	2,425
United Kingdom	3,580,050	42,108	.....	8,818	3,306
Aden	.....	109,348	184,084	130,071	118,828
British India	158,731	66,579	5,291	130,071	9,259
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	721,566	604,281	228,617
Turkey, Asiatic	117,946	293,653	723,991	654,325	636,909
Egypt	11,244	16,534	5,512	21,605	50,706
Central America	1,224,435	3,514,573	3,447,553	3,875,907	4,594,386
Brazil	33,471,560	35,437,843	34,158,293	39,498,055	41,307,811
Haiti and Santo Domingo	.....	3,383,620	6,413,622	5,028,252	6,006,433
Mexico	6,834	.....	.....	.....	6,393
Porto Rico	716,716	2,823,211	2,975,549	2,142,430	2,155,658
United States	482,587	8,598	202,382	214,287	24,692
Venezuela	.....	265,213	492,508	332,674	425,488
Other countries	1,216,278	937,396	624,563	377,648	171,959
Total	45,038,876	47,345,107	50,178,460	53,108,152	55,748,602

Imports (general) of raw coffee into Spain, 1906–1911.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	564,481	418,618	449,919	174,395	568,216	
Belgium	3,125,409	1,836,430	2,156,152	1,378,296	1,730,313	
Brazil	11,246,072	9,794,096	12,433,567	13,338,075	11,352,676	
Colombia	296,468	374,509	365,377	194,809	197,997	
Costa Rica	49	36,017	3,624	4,879	3,236	
Ecuador	212,102	19,173	31,303	54,480	54,987	
United States	12,403	48,847	32,507	5,002	31,380	
France	834,635	380,338	416,885	443,052	777,285	(1)
Netherlands	25,730	6,896	16,329	30,547	5,267	
Mexico	257,416	135,755	177,164	338,146	760,375	
Panama	1,147,256	1,539,155	1,795,671	2,206,686	1,038,190	
Porto Rico	6,764,363	6,493,839	6,222,894	5,794,335	7,957,687	
Venezuela	.....	2,271,426	1,814,507	1,917,689	2,464,617	
Other countries	3,934,739	1,529,208	1,444,278	1,179,611	1,358,161	
Total	28,421,123	24,884,307	27,360,177	27,060,002	28,300,387	28,329,498

[1] Detailed data not available.

Imports (special) of coffee into Portugal, by countries, 1905–1909.

Country of origin.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	246,005	248,862	132,655	91,114	26,691
Costa Rica	18,100	26,142	.....	2,634	.....
Brazil	1,084,238	1,013,838	781,224	780,100	569,464
Guatemala	88,325	175,674	27,994	6,325	.....
United Kingdom	19,515	22,762	7,961	3,470	5,229
Mexico	11,094	16,517	6,142	.....	.....
Nicaragua	24,262	20,359	9,894	761	.....
Angola	1,831,773	2,042,780	2,266,964	2,380,917	2,127,181
Cape Verde	354,974	787,668	896,897	826,952	911,834
St. Thomas and Prince's Islands	2,819,179	2,383,869	2,711,989	2,833,398	3,428,984
Mozambique	25,895	21,136	13,428	22,732	17,758
Mocao and Timor	4,685	28,871	112,280	50,512	53,003
Other countries	15,470	51,182	23,492	17,540	5,694
Total	6,543,515	6,839,660	6,990,920	7,076,455	7,145,838

Imports (general) of coffee into Roumania, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	282,026	327,952	262,217	103,799	186,851
Austria-Hungary	1,743,627	1,588,516	2,186,502	2,549,620	2,161,681
Belgium	86,881	90,062	54,928	76,198	238,573
France	779,026	475,949	263,099	598,106	363,655
Germany	767,377	815,982	930,617	696,482	586,882
Italy	462,695	562,160	763,515	661,212	360,798
Netherlands	293,139	251,847	263,529	175,788	458,513
Turkey	30,199	8,922	23,261	15,593	131,178
Other countries	1,256,939	904,655	946,272	889,818	932,564
Total	5,701,909	5,026,045	5,693,940	5,766,616	5,420,695

Quantity of coffee imported (special) into Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary.

Year.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.[1]	Germany.	France.	Austria-Hungary.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1877	16,307,426	23,840,544	.....	211,233,749	105,404,131	74,631,442
1878	13,450,265	23,353,328	.....	219,170,309	119,279,883	87,972,358
1879	15,937,053	22,711,789	.....	245,779,831	125,278,600	42,567,960
1880	15,800,368	24,931,821	.....	207,717,412	127,278,172	69,646,841
1881	16,761,574	27,206,969	.....	229,620,113	142,628,802	78,910,350
1882	15,416,768	29,834,852	.....	236,167,775	140,737,255	83,377,311
1883	17,621,368	31,298,706	.....	251,706,898	150,468,359	74,145,769
1884	16,252,311	31,170,839	.....	244,949,358	149,723,204	78,214,578
1885	17,438,386	34,069,888	18,531,868	260,438,216	150,726,297	80,975,619
1886	19,431,344	35,690,269	19,126,007	272,555,800	150,426,472	82,803,453
1887	11,651,311	25,445,493	15,969,020	224,501,914	140,748,278	70,410,956
1888	17,504,524	27,143,035	18,527,458	252,775,247	149,912,800	76,027,174
1889	17,006,284	38,218,946	18,460,218	249,623,551	143,847,945	76,536,437
1890	17,844,032	32,753,742	17,320,440	260,421,241	149,718,795	77,502,713
1891	17,661,051	35,397,058	18,229,837	276,922,452	154,646,076	78,448,266
1892	17,866,078	34,931,887	21,499,259	269,031,527	158,418,147	80,935,275
1893	19,008,061	36,091,507	21,860,814	269,381,176	152,203,379	79,438,352
1894	18,743,509	37,672,205	22,499,045	269,749,344	153,876,671	82,339,164
1895	20,952,518	39,832,713	25,188,657	269,821,435	159,425,649	83,790,453
1896	21,680,036	43,375,505	30,729,919	286,370,044	165,750,646	87,142,767
1897	25,765,160	56,349,576	40,930,604	300,697,299	170,799,180	90,602,667
1898	27,165,081	55,309,005	38,223,355	337,899,924	175,056,263	96,150,102
1899	20,884,176	55,315,619	38,472,475	344,220,292	179,494,123	92,339,230
1900	23,419,466	56,217,300	41,910,548	354,557,220	180,774,995	93,516,927
1901	27,441,922	68,455,098	42,686,568	380,935,533	185,780,736	99,056,753
1902	28,340,658	57,555,152	36,095,782	379,945,878	189,253,397	99,434,846
1903	27,996,473	68,349,071	36,284,567	403,070,820	246,122,708	104,200,357
1904	23,699,731	60,623,344	34,220,865	398,491,379	168,198,472	108,701,092
1905	25,311,450	66,417,080	37,560,401	398,487,402	200,594,621	107,106,048
1906	28,250,644	77,507,951	39,114,424	411,810,903	215,713,162	112,770,139
1907	28,838,572	71,240,034	40,327,220	418,046,393	223,923,407	131,853,818
1908	27,186,340	66,899,643	39,525,870	425,026,817	226,548,930	121,655,779
1909	31,675,494	92,267,883	47,457,542	470,656,526	237,968,932	126,811,900
1910	29,338,865	65,164,883	36,658,971	376,668,256	246,535,127	131,522,025

[1] General commerce.

Imports (general) of coffee into Denmark, by countries, 1906–1909.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Norway	51,795	17,993	17,191	24,361
Sewden	24,429	65,985	107,274	28,219
Russia	49	.....	15	7,937
Germany	24,988,799	24,610,212	26,771,443	32,120,912
United Kingdom	2,564,807	1,716,102	1,428,927	1,038,036
Netherlands	6,489,140	7,626,425	7,447,312	7,202,869
Belgium	722,757	711,235	1,359,628	1,082,679
France	3,897,713	4,923,104	2,055,049	4,499,037
Portugal	19,698	60,412	36,397	42,879
United States	25,353	83,444	179,895	502,208
Other countries	329,884	512,308	122,739	908,405
Total	39,114,424	40,327,220	39,525,870	47,457,542

Imports (special) of coffee into Germany, by countries, 1907–1911.

Country of origin.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Turkey, Asiatic	262,127	333,115	399,253	267,198	327,824
German East Africa	923,948	929,900	929,018	865,085	1,194,673
Portuguese East Africa	135,142	289,464	785,499	259,040	374,121
Portuguese West Africa	637,129	1,003,093	1,376,111	903,225	1,379,418
British India	5,737,251	5,854,756	7,034,217	5,216,084	4,913,392
Dutch East Indies	21,106,620	16,361,218	16,839,176	9,282,909	9,106,321
Brazil	290,432,681	315,440,782	349,059,830	295,545,590	311,715,669
Colombia	10,201,346	7,768,790	6,146,866	4,893,771	4,796,989
Costa Rica	8,548,998	6,279,803	5,258,632	5,018,331	5,887,164
Santo Domingo	625,004	643,302	476,635	188,052	363,098
Ecuador	.....	54,233	560,630	.....	.....
Guatemala	46,949,602	39,597,923	45,383,234	31,097,206	37,519,867
Honduras	634,043	724,211	496,696	390,655	330,690
Mexico	7,076,105	6,319,927	8,679,510	5,361,367	6,781,129
Nicaragua	2,531,763	3,388,029	2,859,146	1,477,302	1,642,868
Haiti	7,716	304,014	683,426	524,474	815,261
Salvador	3,974,232	5,597,700	6,679,497	4,831,381	5,623,714
Venezuela	11,496,548	9,336,922	12,982,448	7,690,527	7,748,508
Other countries	6,766,138	4,799,635	4,026,702	2,856,059	3,340,410
Total	418,046,393	425,026,817	470,656,526	376,668,256	403,861,116

Imports (special) of coffee into France, by principal countries, 1907–1911.

Country of origin.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
British India	15,545,655	13,400,754	12,465,911	12,362,735	13,977,384
Dutch East Indies	1,774,017	1,376,453	1,454,154	1,123,685	(1)
United States	3,330,353	3,682,436	5,284,647	4,116,429	(1)
Mexico	1,203,672	1,018,915	3,678,816	6,171,557	(1)
Salvador	3,889,452	2,636,089	1,812,181	2,021,177	(1)
Nicaragua	5,008,119	3,466,431	4,347,030	2,799,842	(1)
Colombia	4,998,254	2,754,438	3,425,507	3,304,916	(1)
Venezuela	10,781,898	10,691,765	10,829,216	13,312,918	21,642,558
Brazil	117,969,471	124,311,790	140,911,859	146,155,721	126,038,525
Haiti	46,362,839	48,357,270	38,141,564	35,851,646	40,882,543
Porto Rico	4,737,059	4,592,623	3,508,180	2,432,556	2,578,059
Guadaloupe	2,027,412	2,481,859	1,917,561	1,668,221	1,902,349
New Caledonia	541,985	853,747	837,968	1,161,824	(1)
Other countries	5,753,221	6,924,360	9,354,338	14,051,900	37,801,617
Total	223,923,407	226,548,930	237,968,932	246,535,127	244,823,035

[1] Included in Other countries.

Imports (special) of coffee into Austria-Hungary, 1906–1911.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	110,891	438,054	127,867	149,031	135,803	126,544
United Kingdom	141,094	83,554	20,723	26,235	42,108	31,967
Netherlands	58,642	52,249	26,896	24,251	23,589	50,706
Turkey, European	.....	31,746	38,801	29,762	14,550	10,803
British India	3,983,933	4,639,581	5,805,814	5,102,767	6,190,737	4,984,160
Dutch East Indies	2,247,810	2,353,190	5,596,377	5,129,884	3,745,615	2,280,879
Brazil	99,593,907	118,842,931	86,407,313	94,490,920	93,117,233	92,312,775
British West Indies	2,840,627	926,373	541,229	494,271	725,534	862,880
Colombia	102,073	38,801	30,423	11,023	17,416	24,471
Cuba	39,462	85,759	1,797,631	1,602,083	2,151,910	1,452,831
Mexico	213,185	165,345	1,219,364	1,184,972	1,375,229	856,487
Central America	.....	3,358,267	12,378,829	11,884,117	16,222,329	16,180,882
Other countries	3,438,515	837,968	7,664,512	6,682,584	7,759,972	7,917,821
Total	112,770,139	131,853,818	121,655,779	126,811,900	131,522,025	127,093,206

Imports of raw coffee into Russia, Bulgaria, Finland, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, and Crete.

Year.	Russia.	Bulgaria.[1]	Finland.[1]	Servia.	Montenegro.	Greece.	Crete.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1877	10,364,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	16,142,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	17,045,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	18,056,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	15,311,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	18,381,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	13,975,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	18,345,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	17,045,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	16,539,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	11,483,870	1,814,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	14,047,879	1,962,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	12,964,495	1,944,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	14,120,105	1,973,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	12,639,480	2,200,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	14,300,669	2,189,168	.....	.....	.....	3,118,310	.....
1893	15,095,150	2,299,398	.....	.....	.....	2,364,836	.....
1894	14,734,022	2,660,952	.....	.....	.....	2,449,496	.....
1895	14,481,233	1,712,974	.....	.....	.....	2,407,166	.....
1896	13,903,428	2,405,219	.....	.....	.....	2,466,428	.....
1897	16,575,775	2,495,607	.....	.....	.....	2,748,628	.....
1898	17,948,062	2,217,828	.....	.....	.....	2,838,932	.....
1899	18,453,641	2,107,598	.....	.....	.....	3,186,038	.....
1900	18,164,738	1,898,161	25,465,335	1,483,696	365,964	3,524,678	405,646
1901	20,295,394	2,471,357	19,565,825	1,523,379	370,373	3,341,248	443,125
1902	21,270,439	2,634,497	22,129,775	1,618,176	343,918	3,544,432	604,060
1903	21,089,875	3,068,803	25,597,611	1,699,747	332,895	3,984,664	518,081
1904	20,764,860	3,073,212	23,291,599	1,688,724	354,941	3,792,768	410,056
1905	21,487,116	2,996,051	25,743,114	1,660,064	368,168	3,925,402	661,380
1906	23,584,331	3,000,461	29,085,288	1,616,492	370,373	3,722,218	756,178
1907	25,067,520	3,128,327	29,008,127	1,857,783	363,759	3,911,292	643,743
1908	25,431,970	3,518,542	28,659,800	1,855,107	363,759	4,084,518	747,359
1909	25,757,852	3,750,025	30,191,997	2,064,698	365,964	3,579,301	756,178
1910	25,556,667	3,348,787	27,970,382	2,000,505	.....	4,073,726	.....

[1] General commerce.

Imports of raw coffee into Russia, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	822,397	659,528	337,402	590,155	651,692
United Kingdom	2,355,493	1,982,629	3,104,762	2,253,619	2,035,281
Germany	15,254,589	17,411,136	16,853,339	16,502,684	17,542,334
Netherlands	1,415,261	1,117,511	1,103,390	1,663,283	1,024,809
Denmark	27,482	20,548	23,871	102,596	38,641
Italy	567,621	616,879	415,983	820,447	333,754
East Indies	374,706	400,672	220,396	433,209	291,322
United States	305,803	153,082	179,336	174,750	168,827
Turkey	194,576	315,734	336,607	512,116	654,328
France	1,121,266	457,766	722,906	1,132,172	962,803
Other countries	1,145,137	1,932,035	2,133,978	1,572,821	1,852,876
Total	23,584,331	25,667,520	25,431,970	25,757,852	25,556,667

Imports (special) of coffee into Bulgaria, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	952,096	1,293,979	1,579,034	1,932,843	1,719,178
United Kingdom	589,889	717,908	565,110	660,478	564,162
Belgium	70,322	47,154	53,071	29,407	12,011
Germany	153,200	13,225	13,142	8,377	12,652
Italy	999,819	809,044	1,182,964	1,034,101	840,918
United States	18,523	18,051	39,233	.....	.....
Turkey	1,047	11,565	6,889	4,279	1,268
France	63,182	76,636	56,202	61,859	95,497
Netherlands	118,989	113,087	2,646	.....	86,855
Other countries	24,789	11,801	7,762	4,212	395
Total	2,991,856	3,112,450	3,506,053	3,735,556	3,332,936

Imports (special) of coffee into Finland, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Sweden	40,622	5,335	2,597	7,392	4,709
Denmark	356,955	231,135	398,732	1,014,767	561,826
Germany	28,555,025	28,506,941	27,823,208	28,732,831	27,137,136
Netherlands	101,173	76,547	144,948	366,236	131,060
Belgium	10,679	129,730	135,352	50,282	101,899
United Kingdom	18,915	19,704	13,778	13,020	6,975
France	13	36,659	29,186	5,721	25,471
Other countries	99	123	62	350	37
Total	29,083,481	29,006,174	28,547,863	30,190,599	27,969,113

Imports (special) of coffee into Servia, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
America	.....	104,758	853,755	1,137,064	1,205,438
Austria-Hungary	1,090,675	242,735	579,691	519,503	419,840
Italy	11,896	7,683	15,093	.....	18,023
Germany	499,165	1,447,267	395,373	394,811	325,663
Turkey	9,156	42,946	10,836	8,787	5,176
Other countries	5,600	12,394	359	4,533	26,365
Total	1,616,492	1,857,783	1,855,107	2,064,698	2,000,505

Imports (special) of coffee into Greece, by countries, 1908–1910.

Country of origin.	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	2,248,087	1,933,815	2,382,465
France	526,673	446,271	434,709
Brazil	331,853	244,543	421,172
British India	463,223	459,430	282,479
Italy	121,671	241,250	233,238
America	215,042	168,307	189,952
Africa	30,619	54,882	75,426
United Kingdom	65,242	2,537	11,333
Netherlands	44,658	6,939	8,898
Turkey	6,640	1,702	7,820
Egypt	1,414	2,427	6,993
Germany	14,099	15,284	5,159
Other countries	15,297	1,914	14,082
Total	4,084,518	3,579,301	4,073,726

Quantity of coffee imported (general) into Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope.

Year.	Canada.[1]	Australia.[2]	New Zealand.	Straits Settlements.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Cape of Good Hope.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1877	1,597,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	998,256	9,449,216
1878	1,905,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,772,784	12,622,512
1879	1,635,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064,896	8,622,096
1880	2,107,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,240	10,699,808
1881	2,108,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,171,680	13,343,680
1882	1,455,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,316,208	9,163,280
1883	2,498,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113,952	9,242,128
1884	2,227,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,148,208	13,270,992
1885	4,107,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,096,528	9,244,256
1886	3,844,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,411,360	8,029,952
1887	1,826,322	.....	.....	.....	412,832	3,438,176	5,691,616
1888	2,766,692	.....	.....	.....	1,008,448	2,531,536	7,650,496
1889	3,037,437	.....	.....	.....	606,032	3,440,864	10,786,048
1890	3,073,985	.....	.....	.....	690,928	2,930,480	6,578,768
1891	3,227,621	.....	.....	.....	666,240	2,987,264	11,825,184

[1] Green coffee.

[2] Including chicory.

Quantity of coffee imported (general) into Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope—Continued.

Year.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Straits Settlements.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Cape of Good Hope.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1892	3,212,050	.....	.....	.....	817,936	2,290,176	9,827,440
1893	3,471,301	.....	.....	.....	454,720	1,919,680	10,458,672
1894	3,114,698	.....	.....	.....	661,920	1,743,728	13,164,704
1895	3,256,677	.....	.....	.....	607,712	1,901,760	11,554,368
1896	3,320,982	.....	294,172	11,960,928	761,264	2,422,224	16,805,152
1897	4,505,301	.....	346,711	16,161,824	1,112,832	3,264,352	19,669,104
1898	4,720,781	.....	274,100	11,846,688	549,696	3,432,688	18,357,808
1899	5,185,602	2,133,283	276,287	10,434,144	426,608	3,064,208	19,140,352
1900	4,913,233	2,056,236	262,828	14,346,752	471,408	1,324,512	16,326,912
1901	3,850,838	2,593,256	325,020	10,407,712	827,680	2,855,552	17,959,984
1902	5,874,856	1,197,077	220,878	14,564,144	868,560	2,592,912	27,465,312
1903	6,227,059	1,732,592	240,172	15,707,552	874,496	3,618,608	20,505,744
1904	5,498,699	1,694,643	191,422	10,806,320	474,880	1,401,680	16,104,704
1905	6,652,696	2,084,357	236,418	8,872,976	726,432	3,728,480	21,397,488
1906	7,392,601	2,037,464	248,788	9,982,896	578,592	2,958,546	22,014,048
1907	[1] 6,288,726	2,452,496	195,365	7,897,568	931,504	2,515,405	18,835,040
1908	8,129,058	1,711,114	261,999	8,380,288	298,592	2,904,249	19,600,224
1909	9,381,202	2,263,736	238,828	8,071,280	600,208	2,961,678	21,720,384
1910	11,855,065	2,532,389	281,183	6,213,424	755,776	.....	.....

[1] Nine months.

Imports (special) of coffee into Canada, by countries, years ending Mar. 31, 1907–1911.

Country of origin.	1907 [1]	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Great Britain	665,015	838,548	831,733	1,323,917	900,757
British East Indies	17,568	11,052	9,190	12,992	.....
British West Indies	100,523	120,265	136,971	144,856	394,578
British Honduras	2,027	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	32,380	116,180	24,468	150,940	.....
Brazil	4,114,776	4,620,154	5,424,467	7,559,812	5,972,675
Central America	263,399	760,787	574,006	601,011	.....
Dutch East Indies	30,356	42,688	10,916	53,516	.....
Hawaii	80,600	67,600	167,675	78,608	123,098
Mexico	79,335	246,565	697,135	706,534	961,185
Venezuela	574,202	638,757	791,701	538,094	771,404
Colombia	.....	203,761	76,513	232,966	224,022
United States	312,560	444,441	450,134	405,388	334,926
Other countries	15,985	18,260	186,293	46,431	1,138,747
Total	6,288,726	8,129,058	9,381,202	11,855,065	10,821,392

[1] For 9 months ending Mar. 31.

Imports of coffee (raw and kiln dried) into Australia, by countries, 1906–1910.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	136,759	487,978	65,018	75,781	221,905
Aden	50,359	83,413	73,624	82,733	78,642
Ceylon	329,616	144,982	89,653	94,269	125,431
India	488,010	593,016	706,239	816,027	961,919
New Zealand	32,400	996	19,234	131	.....
Straits Settlements	43,630	24,486	26,590	14,746	.....
Arabia	1,759	14,296	5,208	58,702	26,730
Brazil	5,796	5,544	4,612	21,506	5,500
Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,277
Costa Rica	57	.....	9,060	.....	5,446
Dutch East Indies	234,372	143,468	98,197	40,064	21,586
Egypt	2,240	1,158	1,008	11,312	3,503
France	774	2,730	12,031	.....	.....
Germany	5,660	19,684	7,406	29,950	43,617
Guatemala	.....	26,113	61,514	34,050	.....
Hawaii	23,296	21,509	96	24,400	61,189
New Hebrides	35,652	57,007	37,200	44,454	71,777
United States	263,215	325,834	194,114	556,568	472,312
Other countries	40,395	188,995	28,235	66,067	95,249
Total	1,693,990	2,141,209	1,439,039	1,970,760	2,213,083

Imports of coffee into Natal, by countries, 1906–1909.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	38,214	34,472	17,245	31,726
Netherlands	27,159	28,094	71,989	3,257
Dutch East Indies	161,151	98,915	61,959	32,167
Turkey	2,481	3,692	1,765	997
United States	3,487	60	1,096	.....
Brazil	2,172,467	1,725,505	2,282,025	2,445,465
Costa Rica	490,661	497,991	371,570	409,865
Venezuela	.....	13,236	78,787	.....
Other countries	62,926	113,440	17,813	38,201
Total	2,958,546	2,515,405	2,904,249	2,961,678

Imports of coffee into the Union of South Africa, by countries, 1909–1911.

Country of origin.	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
British India	52,117	36,594	
Nyasaland	18,342	35,149	
British West Indies	29,680	17,789	
Belgium	150,082	132,738	
Germany	399,856	850,313	
Netherlands	73,438	206,082	
Dutch East Indies	764,815	708,907	
Turkey	23,102	13,070	(1)
United States	63,667	14,039	
Brazil	25,026,859	23,400,966	
Costa Rica	461,779	437,022	
San Salvador	166,828	312,234	
Mexico	1,403	1,610	
Venezuela	23,117	.....	
Other countries	36,977	18,070	
Total	27,292,062	26,184,583	24,445,516

[1] Detailed data not available.

Imports of coffee into Cape Colony, by countries, 1906–1909.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	930,380	220,440	.....	85,374
Germany	2,423,431	648,686	170	199,190
Netherlands	273,324	114,091	.....	43,927
Dutch East Indies	125,053	487,498	546,490	414,336
United States	272,262	28,288	3,118	63,277
Argentina	144,870	225,626	35,480	6,312
Brazil	17,414,068	16,287,286	18,527,918	20,669,658
Costa Rica	39,027	354,159	52,239	47,712
Venezuela	72,712	323,827	309,017	23,117
Other countries	175,025	46,964	23,767	55,672
Total	21,870,152	18,736,865	19,498,199	21,608,575

Imports of coffee into Transvaal, by countries, 1906–1909.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
British India	35,032	5,264	24,305	46,922
Ceylon	28,591	5,217	.....	3,504
British Central Africa	245,772	91,812	.....	.....
British West Indies	5,362	6,878	1,290	3,552
Belgium	.....	16,630	71,590	93,753
Germany	106,741	102,787	134,420	185,719
Netherlands	41,406	58,685	67,589	30,027
Dutch East Indies	321,615	489,120	343,586	343,978
Turkey	6,495	8,445	4,816	4,990
United States	24,744	585	.....	1,889
Brazil	3,480,943	3,076,835	3,793,847	3,887,347
Costa Rica	141,484	374,169	153,989	7,950
San Salvador	.....	.....	20,920	200,652
Other countries	7,999	81,112	21,192	10,946
Total	4,446,184	4,317,539	4,637,544	4,821,229

Imports of coffee into Orange River Colony, by countries, 1906–1909.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	5,514	13,985	10,687	9,547
Dutch East Indies	58,600	72,892	83,957	75,329
Brazil	2,995,710	2,912,955	2,971,566	3,121,498
Costa Rica	16,691	57,843	34,833	12,906
San Salvador	15,642	801	.....	.....
Venezuela	19,144	25,588	36,159	660
Other countries	3,557	36,779	14,900	14,670
Total	3,114,858	3,120,843	3,152,102	3,234,610

Imports of coffee into Egypt, 1890–1910.

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
1890	6,648,680	1897	9,256,551	1904	12,789,409
1891	7,906,059	1898	7,826,017	1905	13,996,719
1892	7,494,125	1899	10,581,701	1906	18,401,730
1893	7,415,915	1900	10,276,311	1907	14,976,417
1894	7,624,801	1901	10,694,506	1908	21,146,076
1895	7,738,699	1902	13,991,648	1909	18,994,922
1896	9,221,604	1903	13,196,037	1910	14,379,781

Imports of coffee into Southern Rhodesia, by countries, 1906–1911.

Country of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
British Central Africa	2,487	6,154	.....	.....	.....	
British East Indies	.....	5,868	1,930	1,661	5,845	
Germany	657	7,943	.....	560	4,072	
Netherlands	634	495	169	60	1,345	
Dutch East Indies	4,324	16,288	6,993	12,807	11,069	(1)
Turkey	922	3,175	17,467	16,006	5,110	
Costa Rica	482	1,068	581	3,226	1,182	
Brazil	65,769	80,301	104,718	75,865	95,582	
Other countries	7,611	7,525	7,795	12,837	13,291	
Total	82,886	128,817	139,653	123,022	137,496	162,021

[1] Detailed data not available.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, BY COUNTRIES, IN 1909.

In the following statement the estimated per capita consumption of coffee in specified countries is given for 1909, as published in the Bulletin du Syndicat Général de Defensé du Café of Paris, France, August 10, 1910. While the leading countries in point of total quantities consumed are the United States, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, and Sweden, the leading ones in point of per capita consumption are Netherlands, Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Belgium, and the United States.

The per capita consumption 15.326 pounds in the Netherlands is larger than that in any other country, Cuba being second with 13.682 pounds, Sweden third with 13.133 pounds, while the United States is seventh with 11.450 pounds. Netherlands, Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Belgium, and the United States all show a per capita consumption of more than 10 pounds; Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State, France, and Argentina of from 4 to 9 pounds; Transvaal, Algeria, Austria-Hungary, Mauritius, Cyprus, Canada, Egypt, Montenegro, Italy, Greece, Chile, Crete, Spain, Turkey, Canary Islands, Portugal, Uruguay, and Tunis a per capita consumption of from 1 to 3 pounds. All of the other given countries show a per capita consumption of less than 1 pound, Japan having the smallest, using only 0.003 of a pound per head.

Estimated per capita consumption of coffee in specified countries in 1909.

Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
Netherlands	15.326	Algeria	3.333	Canada	1.096
Cuba	13.682	Austria-Hungary	2.568	Tunis	1.065
Sweden	13.133	Mauritius	2.504	Bulgaria	.836
Norway	12.564	Cyprus	2.205	Roumania	.785
Finland	12.403	Egypt	1.682	Servia	.672
Belgium	12.324	Montenegro	1.662	United Kingdom	.670
United States	11.450	Italy	1.565	Australia	.529
Denmark	9.286	Greece	1.561	Natal	.350
Switzerland	7.478	Chile	1.548	Russia	.238
Germany	7.471	Crete	1.517	New Zealand	.230
Cape of Good Hope	6.970	Spain	1.444	Newfoundland	.160
Orange Free State	6.770	Turkey	1.440	Morocco	.143
France	6.014	Canary Islands	1.411	Japan	.003
Argentina	4.608	Portugal	1.329		
Transvaal	3.500	Uruguay	1.127		

UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM.

In the following statement is shown the estimated per capita consumption of coffee and tea in the United States and the United Kingdom for a series of years. The per capita consumption of coffee in the United States has increased at a remarkable rate in the period shown. In 1866 the per capita consumption was 4.96 pounds and in 1911, 9.27 pounds, an increase of 87 per cent; the per capita consumption of tea shows a decline from 1.17 pounds in 1866 to 1.04

pounds in 1911, a decrease of 11 per cent. The per capita consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom in 1866 was 1.02 pounds and only 0.65 of a pound in 1910, showing a decrease of about 36 per cent, while on the other hand the per capita consumption of tea has increased from 3.42 pounds in 1866 to 6.39 pounds in 1910, an increase of 87 per cent. The statement shows that in late years the per capita consumption of coffee in the United States is about fifteen times that of the United Kingdom and that the per capita consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is nearly six times that of the United States.

Estimated per capita consumption of coffee and tea in the United States and United Kingdom.

Year.	United States.		United Kingdom.		Year.	United States.		United Kingdom.	
	Coffee.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.		Coffee.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1866	4.96	1.17	1.02	3.42	1889	9.16	1.29	0.76	4.99
1867	5.01	1.09	1.04	3.68	1890	7.83	1.33	.75	5.17
1868	6.52	.96	1.00	3.52	1891	8.00	1.29	.76	5.36
1869	6.45	1.08	.94	3.63	1892	9.67	1.38	.74	5.43
1870	6.00	1.10	.98	3.81	1893	8.31	1.33	.69	5.40
1871	7.91	1.14	.97	3.92	1894	8.30	1.36	.68	5.51
1872	7.28	1.46	.98	4.01	1895	9.33	1.40	.70	5.65
1873	6.87	1.53	.99	4.11	1896	8.11	1.33	.69	5.75
1874	6.59	1.27	.96	4.23	1897	10.12	1.58	.68	5.79
1875	7.08	1.44	.98	4.44	1898	11.68	.94	.68	5.83
1876	7.33	1.35	.99	4.50	1899	10.79	.98	.71	5.95
1877	6.94	1.23	.96	4.52	1900	9.81	1.10	.71	6.07
1878	6.24	1.33	.97	4.66	1901	10.45	1.12	.76	6.16
1879	7.42	1.21	.99	4.68	1902	13.34	.92	.68	6.07
1880	8.78	1.39	.92	4.57	1903	10.82	1.27	.71	6.04
1881	8.25	1.54	.89	4.58	1904	11.68	1.31	.68	6.02
1882	8.30	1.47	.89	4.69	1905	12.00	1.19	.67	6.02
1883	8.91	1.30	.89	4.82	1906	9.74	1.06	.66	6.22
1884	9.26	1.09	.90	4.90	1907	11.17	.96	.67	6.26
1885	9.60	1.18	.91	5.06	1908	9.84	1.03	.66	6.24
1886	9.36	1.37	.87	4.92	1909	11.45	1.24	.67	6.37
1887	8.53	1.49	.80	5.02	1910	9.33	.89	.65	6.39
1888	6.81	1.40	.83	5.03	1911	9.27	1.04	.....	.....

PRICES ON NEW YORK MARKETS, BY GRADES.

In the following table may be found the wholesale prices of specified grades of coffee on the New York market, 1902–1911. The prices for the different grades are based on the quality of the product, and also on the condition in which it reaches the market, the coffee from some countries not bringing as high a price as it should owing to its not being properly prepared. Another feature entering into the price of the different coffees is the supply and demand for certain grades, some grades being limited as to the amount which can be produced, owing to the limited area in which these can be grown. The tendency in recent years is for higher prices, e. g., Santos No. 7 sold for 5 cents in 1902 and reached 16½ cents in 1911. Some of the coffees which are used in forming blends or mixing with other coffees do not fluctuate in price as much as those of which large quantities are used. Mocha was quoted at 12½ to 16½ cents in 1902 and 15¾ to 20 cents in 1911.

Wholesale cash prices of coffee per pound on New York market, 1902–1911.

Date.	Rio No. 7.		Santos No. 7.		Mocha.		Padang.		Cucuta, washed.		Mexican Cordoba, washed.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1902	5	7⅞	5	7⅞	12½	16½	16	19	8	13½	8½	12½
1903	5 1/16	7⅞	5 1/16	7⅞	12½	15	15½	18	7⅞	13	8	13
1904	6½	9⅜	6½	9⅜	13	18	15½	18	9	13⅜	8⅜	13⅜
1905	7⅞	9⅜	7⅞	9⅜	15¾	18½	15¼	16½	9¼	12½	9⅜	13¼
1906	6¾	9	6¾	9	15½	20	13	16½	9¼	12	9¼	13¼
1907.												
January	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	15½	18	13	14½	9½	11⅜	9½	12
February	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	15½	18	13	15	9⅜	11⅜	9½	12
March	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	17	19	13	15	9½	11⅜	9½	12
April	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	17	19	13	15	9½	11⅜	9½	12
May	6½	7	6½	7	17	19	13	15	9¼	11⅜	9½	12
June	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	17	19	13	14½	9¼	11⅜	9½	12
July	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	17	19	13	14½	9½	11⅜	9½	12
August	6½	6½	6½	6½	17	19	13	19	9¼	13⅜	9½	12
September	6½	6½	6½	6½	17	19	16	19	9¼	11⅜	9½	12
October	6½	6½	6¼	6½	17	19	16	21	9½	12½	9½	12½
November	6	6½	6	6½	17	19	19	21	10¼	12½	10¼	12½
December	6	6⅝	6	6⅞	17	19	19	21	10¼	12¼	10¼	13
1908.												
January	6	7½	6	7½	17	19	20	21	10¼	13½	10½	13
February	6¼	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	17	19	19	21	10¼	13½	10½	13
March	6	7 1/16	6	7 1/16	16½	19	20	21	10	13½	10¼	13
April	6	7⅛	6	7⅛	16½	19	19	21	10	13¼	10½	12½
May	6	7⅜	6	7⅞	16½	19	19	20	10	13⅜	10½	12½
June	6¼	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	14½	19	19	20	10	13⅜	10¼	12½
July	6¼	7	6¼	7	14½	17	19	20	10	13⅜	10¼	13
August	6⅜	7½	6⅜	7½	15	17	19	20	10½	13⅜	10½	13
September	6⅜	7½	6⅜	7½	15	17	10	20	10½	13½	10½	13
October	6⅜	7⅜	6⅜	7½	15	17	10	20	10½	12¾	10½	13
November	6¼	7⅞	6¼	7½	15	17	10	20	10¼	12¾	10½	13
December	6½	7¼	6½	7¼	15	17	10	20	10¼	12¾	10½	13
1909.												
January	6½	7⅝	6½	7⅝	15	17	10	20	10¼	14	10½	13
February	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	15	17	10	20	11½	14	11	13½
March	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	14½	17	18	20½	11½	14	12	13½
April	8	8½	8	8½	14	17	18	20½	11½	14	10⅞	13
May	7⅞	8	8	8	14	16	18	20½	11½	14	10⅞	12½
June	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	8	14	16	18	20½	11½	14	10¾	12½
July	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8	14	16	16½	20¾	10	14	10¼	12½
August	7¼	7¾	7½	8	15	16½	16½	20	9⅝	13	11	13
September	7¼	7⅝	7½	7⅝	15	16½	16½	19½	9⅝	12	11	13½
October	7¼	8¼	7½	8¼	15½	16½	16½	19½	10	12	11¼	13½
November	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅝	14½	16½	16½	20	10	12	11	13½
December	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	14½	16	16½	20	10	12	10½	13
1910.												
January	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	14¼	16½	17½	20	10	12	10½	12¾
February	8⅝	8 1/16	8⅝	8 1/16	15	16½	18	20	10¾	12	10½	12¾
March	8¾	8 1/16	8⅞	8 1/16	14¾	16½	17¾	20	10½	12	11	12¾
April	8 7/16	8 1/16	8⅛	8 1/16	14¾	16½	17½	19½	10¼	12	11	12¾
May	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	14¾	16½	16½	19¼	10¼	12	11	12¾
June	8	8⅜	8¾	9	14¾	16½	17	19¼	10	12	11	12¾
July	8¼	8 1/16	8¾	9⅛	14¾	16½	17	19¼	10	12	11	12¾
August	8⅜	10½	9	10½	14¾	16½	17	19½	10⅜	12½	11	13
September	10	11	10½	11½	14¾	16¾	17½	19¼	11	14	11½	14
October	10⅞	11	11⅛	11⅜	15	17	17½	20	13	14⅛	12¾	14
November	10⅞	13½	11⅜	13⅜	15½	17½	17½	20	13½	16⅛	13	15⅜
December	13	13½	13⅜	13⅜	15	17⅛	18	20	14¼	15¼	14⅜	15½
1911.												
January	12⅞	13¾	13⅜	14	15¾	16¾	18½	20	14¾	15¾	14¾	16
February	12½	13	13⅜	13⅝	15¾	16¾	18¼	19¾	14½	15¾	14¾	16
March	12⅛	12⅝	12¼	13½	15¾	16¾	18¾	19¾	13¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
April	11⅜	12½	12¼	12¾	15¾	16¾	18¼	19¾	14	14¾	14¾	15
May	11⅜	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	15¾	17½	18¼	19¾	13¾	14¾	14½	15
June	12¼	13	12⅜	13	16¾	17½	18¾	19¾	13¾	14⅜	14¾	15⅜
July	13⅜	13½	13	13½	16¾	17½	18¾	19¾	14⅜	15¾	15¼	15¾
August	13	13⅜	13⅜	13½	16¾	17¼	18¾	19¾	14¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
September	13⅜	14	13¼	14½	16¾	18	18¾	21½	14⅜	16½	15½	16½
October	14	16½	14¼	16½	16¾	20	19	22	14⅜	18	16	18¾
November	14⅞	15⅞	15½	16¼	18½	20	20	22	16½	18	17⅜	18
December	14½	15⅜	14¾	16	18½	19½	20	21	15½	18	17⅜	18

TARIFF RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the import and export duties levied on coffee in the principal countries and their possessions. The tariffs on this product range from free admission in some of the principal consuming countries to absolute prohibition from entry in others. The principal countries admitting coffee duty free are the United States, Netherlands, German Southwest Africa and several of the British colonial possessions. Jamaica prohibits the entry of coffee, except that from British possessions, which is taxed 4.9 cents per pound if raw and 9.8 cents per pound if roasted. Venezuela prohibits the importation of coffee absolutely. In many countries and possessions an ad valorem duty is collected and the total amount realized depends altogether on the value of the coffee imported; other countries levy different rates on coffee coming from different sources; the duty in countries of this class varies greatly, for example in France and her possessions, the maximum duty on imports of raw coffee is 26.3 cents per pound, but under the "favored nation" clause a minimum rate may be levied of 11.9 cents per pound, or less than one-half the maximum rate. Among the principal coffee-importing countries in North America, Cuba's tariff rates on coffee are among the highest; they range from 8.5 cents per pound on that from the United States to 13.3 cents per pound on roasted coffee from other countries. The duty levied on coffee entering Canada is from 1.5 to 2 cents per pound, in Newfoundland from 5 cents per pound on raw coffee to 7 cents per pound on roasted or ground coffee.

The rates levied per pound in the chief importing countries of South America are Argentina, 1.3 cents to 2.6 cents; Chile, 1.7 cents; Paraguay, 4.8 cents to 7.2 cents; Peru, 3.6 cents to 7.2 cents; Uruguay, 3.8 cents to 11.3 cents. Brazil, the chief producing country in the world, levies an import duty of 50 per cent ad valorem.

The duties levied per pound in the principal countries in Europe are Netherlands, free; Germany, 6.5 to 9.2 cents; France, 11.9 to 35.2 cents; Austria-Hungary, 8.1 to 11 cents; Belgium, free to 0.9 cents; Denmark, 2.1 to 2.5 cents; Italy, 11.4 to 18.1 cents; Norway, 3.6 to 9.1 cents; Russia, 8.3 to 12.8 cents; Spain, 10.5 to 21.9 cents; Sweden, 1.5 to 2.4 cents; United Kingdom, 3 to 4 cents.

Import duties on coffee in given countries and possessions.

Country and possessions.	Tariff rates.	United States equivalents (per pound).
NORTH AMERICA.		
Antigua	Raw, per 1½d. per lb	$0.03
Aruba	4 per cent ad valorem	
Bahamas	Raw, 1d. per lb.; roasted, 1½d. per lb	.02 .03
Barbados	6s. 3d. per 100 lbs	.015
Bermuda	10 per cent ad valorem	
Bonaire	10 per cent ad valorem	
British Honduras	Raw, $0.02 per lb.; all other 12½ per cent ad valorem	.02
Canada	Raw, free if imported from country of production, or purchased in bond in the United Kingdom, all other 10 per cent ad valorem; roasted or ground under British preferential tariff, $0.015 per lb.; under general tariff, $0.02 per lb.	.015 .02
Costa Rica	0.12 colon per kilo, plus surtax of 50 per cent of the duty	.084
Cuba	Raw, from United States, $18.72 per 100 kilos; from other countries, $23.40 per 100 kilos. Ground or roasted, from United States, $23.40 per 100 kilos; from other countries, $29.25 per 100 kilos.	.085 .106 .106 .133
Curacao	4 florins per 100 kilos	.007
Dominica	10s. 5d. per 100 lbs	.025
Grenada	3d. per lb., plus 10 per cent of the duty	.067
Guadeloupe	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
Honduras	0.05 peso per ½ kilo	.019
Jamaica	Raw, from British possessions, £1 per 100 lbs.; roasted, £2 per 100 lbs. Imports from all other countries prohibited.	.049 .098
Martinique	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
Mexico	0.10 peso per kilo	.022
Montserrat	1½d. per lb	.03
Newfoundland	Raw, $0.05 per lb.; roasted or ground, $0.07 per lb	.05 .07
Nicaragua	In the bean or ground, 0.38 peso per kilo; in the hull, 0.23 peso per kilo	.034 .021
Panama	$4 per 100 lbs	.04
Saba	0.01½ florin per kilo	.003
St. Christopher-Nevis	1½d. per lb	.03
St. Croix	12½ per cent ad valorem	
St. Eustache	7 per cent ad valorem	
St. Lucia	2d. per lb	.04
St. Martin	8 per cent ad valorem	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7.30 francs per 100 kilos	.006
St. Thomas	6 per cent ad valorem	
St. Vincent	5s. per 100 lbs., plus 10 per cent additional charge on the amount of duty levied.	.013
Salvador	0.30 peso per kilo, plus surtax of $6 in gold per 100 kilos and 30 per cent of the aggregate amount of duty levied.	.101
Santo Domingo	Raw, $8 per 100 kilos; roasted or ground, $10 per 100 kilos	.036 .045
Trinidad	Raw, 1d. per lb.; roasted or ground, 2d. per lb	.02 .04
Turks and Caicos Islands	Free	
United States	Free	
Virgin Islands	4s. 2d. per 100 lbs	.010
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Argentina	Raw, 0.03 peso per kilo; ground, 0.06 peso per kilo	.013 .026
Bolivia	In the bean, 0.28 boliviano per kilo; ground, 0.36 boliviano per kilo	.051 .065
Brazil	50 per cent ad valorem	
British Guiana	$0.045 per lb	.045
Chile	0.10 peso per kilo	.017
Colombia	0.05 peso per kilo, plus surtax of 70 per cent of the amount of duty levied.	.039
Dutch Guiana	0.10 florin per kilo	.018
Ecuador	0.10 sucre per kilo, plus surtax of 100 per cent of the amount of duty levied.	.044
French Guiana	Raw, maximum, 150 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 68 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 200 francs per 100 kilos.	.132 .06 .176 .048
Paraguay	Raw, 0.11 peso per kilo; roasted or ground, 0.165 peso per kilo	.072

Import duties on coffee in given countries and possessions—Continued.

Country and possessions.	Tariff rates.	United States equivalents (per pound).
SOUTH AMERICA—CON.		
Peru	In the bean, 0.162 sol per kilo; ground, 0.325 sol per kilo	$0.036 .072
Uruguay	Raw, 0.08 peso per kilo; roasted, 0.093 peso per kilo; ground, 0.24 peso per kilo.	.038 .044 .113
Venezuela	Prohibited	
EUROPE.		
Austria-Hungary	Raw, 95 kronen per 100 kilos; roasted, 120 kronen per 100 kilos; if imported by sea, 88 kronen per 100 kilos.	.088 .110 .081
Belgium	Raw, free; roasted, 10 francs per 100 kilos	.009
Bulgaria	Green, 30 francs per 100 kilos; roasted or ground, 60 francs per 100 kilos.	.026 .052
Corsica	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
Crete	10 per cent ad valorem	
Denmark	Raw, 0.17 krone per kilo; roasted, 0.207 krone per kilo	.021 .025
Finland	Raw, 40 marks per 100 kilos; roasted, 60 marks per 100 kilos	.035 .053
France	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
Germany	Raw, 60 marks per 100 kilos; roasted or ground, 85 marks per 100 kilos.	.065 .092
Gibraltar	Free	
Greece	Raw, 100 drachmas per 100 okes; roasted or ground, 180 drachmas per 100 okes.	.068 .123
Iceland	Raw, 0.13 krone per lb.; roasted, 0.18 krone per lb	.035 .048
Italy	Raw, general rate, 150 lire per 100 kilos; conventional rate, 130 lire per 100 kilos. Roasted, 207 lire per 100 kilos.	.132 .114 .181
Malta	Free	
Montenegro	Minimum, 20 crown per 100 kilos; maximum, 100 crown per 100 kilos.	.018 .092
Netherlands	Free	
Norway	Raw, minimum, 0.30 krone per kilo; maximum, 0.50 krone per kilo. Roasted or ground, minimum, 0.50 krone per kilo; maximum, 0.75 krone per kilo.	.036 .061 .061 .091
Portugal	Raw, 0.180 milreis per kilo; roasted or ground, 0.400 milreis per kilo	.088 .196
Roumania	Raw, 30 lei per 100 kilos; roasted or ground, 80 lei per 100 kilos	.026 .070
Russia	Raw, 5.85 rubles per pood; roasted or ground, 9 rubles per pood	.083 .128
Servia	Raw, 50 dinars per 100 kilos; roasted or ground, 150 dinars per 100 kilos.	.044 .132
Spain	Raw, from Spanish possessions, 120 pesetas per 100 kilos; from other sources, 180 pesetas per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 250 pesetas per 100 kilos.	.105 .158 .219
Sweden	Raw, 0.12 krona per kilo; roasted, 0.20 krona per kilo	.015 .024
Switzerland	Raw, 2 francs per 100 kilos; roasted, 7 francs per 100 kilos	.002 .006
Turkey	11 per cent ad valorem	
United Kingdom	Raw, 14s. per cwt.; roasted or ground, 2d. per lb	.030 .04
ASIA.		
Aden	Free	
British India	5 per cent ad valorem	
British North Borneo	$0.03 per lb	.017
Ceylon	Pure, free; mixed with other substances, 5½ per cent ad valorem	
China	1 tael per picul	.006
Cyprus	Raw, 16s. per 100 okes; roasted or ground, 2⅔d. per oke	.014 .19
Dutch East Indies	6 per cent ad valorem	
Formosa	15 yen per 100 kin	.056
Hongkong	Free	
Indo-China	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352

Import duties on coffee in given countries and possessions—Continued.

Country and possessions.	Tariff rates.	United States equivalents (per pound).
ASIA—continued.		
Japan	15 yen per 100 kin	$0.056
Chosen (Korea)	8 per cent ad valorem	
Persia	Raw, 5 krans per batman; roasted, 6 krans per batman	.071 .086
Philippine Islands	Raw, $5.30 per 100 kilos; roasted or ground, $7 per 100 kilos	.024 .032
Portuguese India	In the hull, 0.009 milreis per seer; hulled, 0.012 milreis per seer	.004 .006
Siam	3 per cent ad valorem	
Straits Settlements	Free	
AFRICA.		
Abyssinia (Harar)	1 thaler per frazela	.013
Algeria	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
Ambriz	6 per cent ad valorem	
Angola	20 per cent ad valorem	
Belgian Kongo	10 per cent ad valorem	
Benguella	20 per cent ad valorem	
British Central Africa	5 per cent ad valorem	
British East Africa Protectorate.	10 per cent ad valorem	
Cape Verde Islands	20 per cent ad valorem	
Comoro Islands	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
Egypt	8 per cent ad valorem	
French West Africa	5 per cent ad valorem when imported from France; 12 per cent ad valorem when imported from other countries.	
Gambia	Raw, 5s. per 100 lbs.; all other 5 per cent ad valorem	.012
German East Africa	10 per cent ad valorem	
German Southwest Africa.	Free	
Gold Coast	West of the Volta, 10 per cent ad valorem; east of the Volta, 4 per cent ad valorem.	
Italian Southern Somaliland.	8 per cent ad valorem	
Kamerun	10 per cent ad valorem	
Liberia	12½ per cent ad valorem	
Lourenzo Marquez	0.020 milreis per kilo	.010
Madagascar	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
Mauritius	Raw, 8 rupees per 100 kilos	.012
Mayotte	Raw, maximum, 150 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 68 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 200 francs per 100 kilos.	.132 .06 .176
Morocco	12½ per cent ad valorem	
Mozambique	0.100 milreis per kilo	.049
Nigeria	10 per cent ad valorem	
North-Eastern Rhodesia	Free	
Nyasaland Protectorate.	10 per cent ad valorem	
Reunion	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
St. Helena	Free	
San Thome and Principe	25 per cent ad valorem	
Seychelles	6 rupees per 100 kilos plus surtax of 5 per cent of the amount of duty levied.	.009
Sierra Leone	West African product free, all other 10 per cent ad valorem	
Somali Coast	Free	
Somaliland Protectorate	Imported into Zeyla, 5 per cent ad valorem; other ports, 7 per cent ad valorem.	
South African Customs Union.	Raw, ¾d. per lb.; roasted or ground, 2d. per lb	.015 .04
Togoland	10 per cent ad valorem	
Tunis	Raw, 60 francs per 100 kilos; roasted or ground, 65 francs per 100 kilos	.053 .057
Uganda Protectorate	10 per cent ad valorem	
Zanzibar Protectorate	7½ per cent ad valorem	

Import duties on coffee in given countries and possessions—Continued.

Country and possessions.	Tariff rates.	United States equivalents (per pound).
OCEANIA.		
Australia	Raw, 3d. per lb.; roasted or ground, 6d. per lb	$0.061 .122
British New Guinea	2d. per lb	.04
Fiji	3d. per lb	.061
German New Guinea	10 per cent ad valorem	
Guam	$0.10 per kilo	.045
New Caledonia	Raw, maximum, 300 francs per 100 kilos; minimum, 136 francs per 100 kilos. Roasted or ground, 400 francs per 100 kilos.	.263 .119 .352
New Zealand	Raw, free; roasted, if from British possessions, 3d. per lb.; from other sources, 3¾d. per lb., plus 2½ per cent surtax.	 .061 .072
Norfolk Island	3d. per lb	.061
Papua	2d. per lb	.04

The principal producing countries levying an export tax on the shipments of coffee are the different States of Brazil (the Federal Government of Brazil levies no tax), Ceylon, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Santo Domingo. Of the countries named, Haiti levies an export duty of 2.7 cents per pound, this being the highest rate charged by any country. The bulk of the exporting countries having a specific export tax on shipments generally range from one-tenth of a cent to 1 cent per pound.

Export duties on coffee in given countries and possessions.

Data furnished by the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, from the latest data on file in that bureau.]

Country and possessions.	Tariff rates.	United States equivalents (per pound).
Ambriz	To foreign ports, 15 per cent ad valorem; to Portuguese ports, 3 per cent ad valorem.	
Aruba	3 per cent ad valorem	
Belgian Kongo	3 francs per 100 kilos	$0.003
Bonaire	8 per cent ad valorem	
Brazil:		
State of Amazonas	10 per cent ad valorem	
State of Ceara	2 per cent ad valorem	
State of Minas Geraes.	8½ per cent ad valorem, plus surtax of 5 francs per bag	
State of Parahyba do Norte.	3 per cent ad valorem	
State of Pernambuco	do	
State of Rio Grande do Norte.	8 per cent ad valorem, plus duty of 0.001 milreis per kilo, plus surtax of 10 per cent on amount of duty levied.	
State of Rio de Janeiro.	Raw, 0.02975 milreis per kilo, plus surtax of 5 francs per bag; roasted or ground 0.0595 milreis per kilo.	
State of Sao Paulo	0.0414 milreis per kilo, plus surtax of 5 francs per bag, plus an additional tax of 20 per cent ad valorem on exports from the State exceeding 9,000,000 bags during the crop year beginning July 1, 1908; in excess of 9,500,000 bags during the crop year beginning July 1, 1909, and in excess of 10,000,000 during the succeeding crop years.	
Cape Verde Islands	To foreign ports, 0.004 milreis per kilo; to Portuguese ports, 0.002 milreis per kilo.	.002 .001
Ceylon	0.10 rupees per cwt	
Costa Rica	0.01 colon per kilo	.006
Crete	1 per cent ad valorem	
Dominica	1s. 6d. per 100 lbs	.004
Ecuador	0.005 sucre per kilo	.001
Egypt	1 per cent ad valorem	
Guadeloupe	3 francs per 100 kilos	.003

Export duties on coffee in given country and possessions—Continued.

Country and possessions.	Tariff rates.	United States equivalents (per pound).
Guatemala	$1 per quintal (101 lbs.)	$0.010
Haiti	$3 per 110 lbs	.027
Italian Somaliland	5 per cent ad valorem	.....
Kamerun	....do	.....
Liberia	Hulled $1.50 per bushel; unhulled, $0.50 per bushel	.....
Montserrat	2s. 1d. per 100 lbs	.005
Mozambique	To foreign ports, 2 per cent ad valorem; to Portuguese ports, 1½ per cent ad valorem.	.....
Negri Sembilan	1 to 2½ per cent ad valorem	.....
Nicaragua	$0.40 per 100 kilos	.004
Pehang	1 to 2½ per cent ad valorem	.....
Perak	....do	.....
St. Eustache	5 per cent ad valorem	.....
St. Martin	10 per cent ad valorem	.....
Salvador:		
Ports of Libertad and Acajutla.	Per quintal (101 lbs.) $0.40 general export duty; 12½ centavos for the united boards of public works; 12½ centavos for the board of public works of San Salvador.	.005
Port of La Union	Per quintal (101 lbs.) $0.40 general export duty; 12½ centavos for the board of public works of San Salvador; 12½ centavos for the board of public works of San Miguel; 12½ centavos for the board of public works of La Union.	.....
San Thome and Principe.	To foreign ports in Portuguese vessels, 0.030 milreis per 100 kilos; in foreign vessels, 0.045 milreis per 100 kilos. To Portuguese ports, 0.016 milreis per 100 kilos.	.....
Santo Domingo	$0.30 per 100 kilos	.001
Somali Coast	1 franc per 100 kilos	.001
Somaliland Protectorate.	1 per cent ad valorem	.....
Timor	In bean, 2.520 milreis per picul	.020
Trinidad	4d. per 100 lbs.	.001
Turkey	1 per cent ad valorem	.....

TARIFF RATES IN UNITED STATES, 1789–1911.

In the following statement is found the rates of duty on the importation of coffee into the United States for the years 1789–1911. Of the 122 years shown in this statement, this article has been admitted free of duty for more than one-half of this period. The highest rate of duty imposed on coffee was under the tariff act of July 1, 1812, which was 10 cents per pound, this rate being in force until 1816, when the rate was reduced to 5 cents per pound.

Tariff rates levied on the importation of coffee into the United States, 1789–1911.

Act of—	Rate per pound.	Act of—	Rate per pound.
July 4, 1789	$0.025	July 30, 1846[5]	Free.
Aug. 10, 1790	.040	Mar. 3, 1857	Free.
June 5, 1794	.050	Aug. 5, 1861	$0.040
July 1, 1812	.100	Dec. 24, 1861	.050
Apr. 27, 1816	.050	July 14, 1870[6]	.030
May 20, 1830[1]	.020	May 1, 1872	Free.
Do.[2]	.010	Mar. 3, 1883	Free.
July 14, 1832[3]	Free.	Oct. 1, 1890[7]	Free.
Sept. 11, 1841	Free.	Aug. 28, 1894	Free.
Aug. 30, 1842[4]	Free.	Aug. 5, 1909	Free.

[1] After Dec. 1, 1830.
[2] After Dec. 1, 1831.
[3] When imported in American vessels.
[4] When imported in American vessels from place of growth or production.
[5] When imported direct from place of production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels exempt from discriminating duties; also the production of Dutch possessions imported from Netherlands in the same manner.
[6] After Dec. 31, 1870.
[7] Dutiable from certain countries which do not have reciprocity treaties with the United States.

SUBSTITUTES AND ADULTERANTS.

From the time of harvesting until it reaches the table of the consumer there is probably no article of food or drink that is manipulated so frequently and changed so much as coffee. The planter mixes the different kinds, the new crop with that which remains on hand from previous seasons; the exporter combines the products from many plantations; the importer empties the original bags and forms a new mixture to meet his proper demands; the roaster frequently mixes low with high grade coffees and coats and glazes the bean for the purpose of improving its appearance—a process which does not better the drinking quality; the grinder often adds foreign substances—chicory, dandelion root, peas, beans, rye, rice, wheat, barley, or other grains or substances.

Chicory, cultivated in Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, France, and the United States, and on a smaller scale in some other European countries, is used perhaps more than any other one adulterant. In France the manufacture of chicory into a commercial product is quite an important industry. Large quantities of raw chicory are imported from Belgium, and from 10,000 to 15,000 hands are employed in the industry. The estimated production of raw chicory in France was 385,700,000 pounds in 1908, 435,709,000 pounds in 1909, and 415,234,000 pounds in 1910; in 1906 the net imports amounted to 9,428,712 pounds; in 1907 to 4,621,768 pounds; in 1908 to 5,404,208 pounds; in 1909 to 6,147,968 pounds; and in 1910 to 12,516,055 pounds. Retail prices in France for chicory range from 6 to 10 cents per pound; wholesale prices from $8.68 to $15.44 per 220.46 pounds, depending on the quality. Switzerland imports about $500,000 worth of chicory annually, the bulk of which comes from Belgium.

According to the Twelfth Census (1900) there were 3,069 acres planted to chicory in the United States in 1899. The production was 21,495,870 pounds, of which Michigan produced 19,876,970 pounds, the remainder being grown chiefly in California, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, New York, and Wisconsin. A preliminary statement of the Thirteenth Census (1910) shows that only 124,000 pounds were raised in Michigan in 1909.

A large portion of the chicory imported into the United States is from Belgium, lesser quantities being furnished by Netherlands, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom. In the subsequent statement the quantity and value of chicory imported into the United States, by principal countries of origin, during the years 1894–1911 are shown. They range from less than ½ million pounds in 1899 to over 17 million pounds in 1897, Belgium contributing nearly 16 million pounds in 1897.

Imports of chicory into the United States, 1894–1911.

Country of origin.	1894		1895		1896	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary			887	30	18,467	480
Belgium	7,182,859	156,048	9,718,516	164,533	15,565,458	210,720
France	2,750	130	750	57	96,653	1,172
Germany	2,338,523	76,198	39,640	1,435	101,091	2,858
Netherlands	116,404	3,246	4,410	74	294,911	3,584
Switzerland					440	24
United Kingdom	216,806	7,786	197,155	6,301	240,868	7,239
Other countries			28,286	528		
Total	9,857,342	243,408	9,989,644	172,958	16,317,888	226,077

Country of origin.	1897		1898		1899	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	500	38				
Belgium	15,882,961	223,135			186,384	3,626
Germany	501,734	8,900			198,910	6,573
Netherlands	777,511	9,478			24,291	772
United Kingdom	166,464	4,842			84,995	2,440
Other countries					36	3
Total	17,329,170	246,393	[1] 678,227	[1] 16,399	494,616	13,414

Country of origin.	1900		1901		1902	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	4,688	263			2,006	140
Belgium	1,231,311	18,595	554,742	9,938	130,346	2,191
Germany	141,878	4,831	217,093	8,260	143,903	5,364
Netherlands	63,193	2,091			55,115	704
United Kingdom	158,170	4,849	88,455	2,733	196,587	6,297
Other countries	2,235	74			8,986	442
Total	1,601,475	30,703	860,290	20,931	536,943	15,138

Country of origin.	1903		1904		1905	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	1,543	93	861	47		
Belgium	1,348,845	26,712	3,715,126	62,067	3,116,471	55,763
France	55	4			249,602	4,267
Germany	320,783	11,814	698,355	17,365	328,191	14,259
Netherlands					15,227	421
United Kingdom	182,237	6,827	258,173	9,008	227,492	7,270
Other countries	50	10			25	4
Total	1,853,513	45,460	4,672,515	88,487	3,937,008	81,984

[1] Not given in detail.

Imports of chicory into the United States, 1894–1911—Continued.

Country of origin.	1906		1907		1908	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	22,762	815	91,061	3,583	115,763	4,783
Belgium	3,363,587	57,886	2,598,439	41,747	2,175,416	34,597
France	4,409	97	8,512	365	2,215	49
Germany	252,959	11,002	315,616	14,677	278,203	13,057
Netherlands	50,688	1,040	5,555	173	8,045	241
Switzerland	.....	.....	8,705	370	.....	.....
United Kingdom	253,469	8,222	184,286	6,455	93,603	2,906
Other countries	.....	.....	900	80	180	8
Total	3,947,874	79,062	3,213,074	67,450	2,673,425	55,641

Country of origin.	1909		1910		1911	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	72,374	2,858	74,966	3,019	13,501	611
Belgium	5,029,395	82,048	2,595,608	62,336	5,392,291	111,383
France	25,629	1,257	.....	.....	2,756	130
Germany	381,223	15,307	125,648	5,541	446,666	22,700
Netherlands	1,119,163	17,670	880	27	3,423	112
United Kingdom	153,851	5,183	87,706	3,105	33,177	1,564
Other countries	134	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,781,769	124,336	2,884,808	74,028	5,891,814	136,500

Certain coffee substitutes, including roasted chick peas, roasted acorns, etc., are used quite extensively in several European countries. Over 100 factories, said to be engaged in the manufacture of coffee substitutes in France, produce 53 million pounds annually; 568 such establishments, including 412 factories for the manufacture of coffee substitutes from figs, are reported in Austria-Hungary; in Germany nearly 15 thousand people are employed in the coffee substitute trade, and the annual production is approximately 220 million pounds. The estimated production of coffee substitutes in Europe is 567 million pounds annually. The imports of coffee substitutes into the United States is comparatively small, ranging in late years from 169 thousand pounds in 1911 to a little over 2¼ million pounds in 1896 and 1897, Germany furnishing a large proportion of those imported.

The following statement shows the imports of coffee substitutes into the United States, by principal countries, for the years 1894–1911:

Imports of coffee substitutes into the United States, 1894–1911.

Country of origin.	1894		1895		1896	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	16,452	1,369	83,090	3,263	125,815	4,372
France	101	4	55	6	.....	.....
Germany	1,372,975	54,144	2,692,360	103,508	2,194,391	84,260
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,136	1,536
United Kingdom	144	37	337	82	1,075	101
Mexico	.....	.....	275	27	1,345	243
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20
Total	1,389,672	55,554	2,776,117	106,886	2,366,962	90,532

Country of origin.	1897		1898		1899	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	144,760	4,903	82,790	3,886	50,974	2,389
Germany	2,133,521	79,373	713,212	24,131	885,856	32,384
Netherlands	94,864	3,393	61,734	1,526	55,477	1,593
United Kingdom	100	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	.....	.....	74	19	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	4
Total	2,373,245	87,679	857,810	29,562	992,395	36,370

Country of origin.	1900		1901		1902	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	111,220	4,247	90,545	3,686	66,574	3,042
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	22
Germany	1,099,016	42,182	730,272	32,288	333,682	17,432
Netherlands	2,756	143	4,244	654	.....	.....
Switzerland	7,209	1,136	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	42,358	1,294	41,588	1,342	.....	.....
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3
Other countries	100	27	8,771	384	.....	.....
Total	1,262,659	49,029	875,420	38,354	400,527	20,499

Country of origin.	1903		1904		1905	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	65,923	2,899	87,233	3,919	74,880	3,469
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,379	749
Germany	375,628	19,684	371,554	21,960	151,683	11,163
Netherlands	4,856	844	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	2,166	114	3,490	595	335	20
Canada	200	16	.....	.....	50	6
Other countries	1,870	56	101	9	.....	.....
Total	450,643	23,613	462,378	26,483	244,327	15,407

Imports of coffee substitutes into the United States, 1894–1911—Continued.

Country of origin.	1906		1907		1908	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	52,586	2,638	18,478	1,251	92,032	4,589
France	8,349	358	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	373,351	24,925	321,895	21,980	338,181	22,865
Netherlands	5	1	.....	.....	138	66
Switzerland	3,986	684	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	106	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	12	2	.....	.....	210	20
Mexico	370	44	1,113	154	773	49
Other countries	462	27	.....	.....	269	32
Total	439,227	28,705	341,486	23,385	431,603	27,621

Country of origin.	1909		1910		1911	
	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.	Quantity.	Import value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	32,977	1,973	2,421	288	63,044	3,423
France	.....	.....	2,440	308	1,080	763
Germany	452,032	25,281	189,485	14,788	84,380	9,466
Netherlands	3,820	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	1,653	152	.....	.....	25	6
United Kingdom	7,273	1,251	5,642	1,649	20,592	6,145
Canada	.....	.....	20	1	80	13
Other countries	1,878	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	499,633	28,941	200,008	17,034	169,201	19,816

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